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SKETCHES IN ROUNDHAY PARK, LEEDS; OPENED THIS WEEK BY PRINCE ARTHUR.

The 1545 inhabitants of Anstruther, Easter and Wester, in the county of Fife, have been gladdened, more or less, by a visit from her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has "bestowed," not his "tediousness"—for not even his worst enemy, perhaps not even Colonel Tomline, will accuse him of that—but his oratory upon the thanes and others of that part of Fife. But had he been "as tedious as a King," his utterances would have been wel-

come in this season of stagnation. We do not assert that Mr. Lowe's speech to the Anstrutherians contained much novelty, or that it was particularly brilliant, but it is something to know how a member of the Government is feeling at a time when the "grim Geneva arbiters" have made it necessary for him to consider how he is to raise the goodly sum in which England has been fined for paying too much respect to her own laws.

The special object of Mr. Lowe's visit to Anstruther was a personal inspection of that seaport in connection with certain demands that had been made for Government aid. He stated that he wished to arrive at a knowledge of details which could be gathered only by such an examination, and not from the study of papers. As he glanced but slightly at the matter, and as there exists, to say the least of it, a stiffness between the keeper of the national purse and the people of Anstruther, we will imitate his delicacy, and refrain from observations on that part of the business, the rather that its importance may not be so patent to the majority of the Queen's subjects as to the 1545 who are immediately interested. But it is satisfactory to know, from Mr. Lowe himself, that the equanimity of his temper has not been disturbed by events, and that even the award of Geneva has failed to ruffle him.

Satiric writers have often availed themselves, to the amusement of their readers, of divers phenomena of temper; and especially in comedy and elsewhere has excellent effect been produced by the exhibition of an unwonted good nature on the part of somebody whose normal state is that of antagonism or irritation. We forget in how many plays a suspicious husband has been made uncomfortable by a little touch of playfulness manifested by his wife, and how ungratefully he has interpreted it. We have many times seen the late Mr. Farren's mobile features, which had for the moment relaxed into graciousness as he received the slight tap or the parting salute, slowly harden into an expression of discomfiture and dismay as he began to "take stock" of the situation. *Absit omen*; but we are not hugely delighted with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's declaration that he is in a sweet temper just now. We cannot help recalling a famous bit in one of Sydney Smith's Plymley letters. Poor Mr. Perceval's domestic virtues were tremendously extolled, and were made a reason why his political shortcomings and blunders should not be harshly treated. Of course, says Mr. Smith, I respect such merits, "but I am thinking of the Minister. If public and private virtues are incompatible, I confess that, as an Englishman and a taxpayer, I had rather that Mr. Perceval had sworn at his servants, given Mrs. Perceval cause for uneasiness, owed for last year's veal, whipped his boys, and saved his country." There is no question just now of the salvation of the country, which has a way of saving itself at a push; but there is question of the payment of a large sum of money, and we rather wish that Mr. Lowe had been in a bitter bad temper, had snubbed both the Western and Eastern Anstrutherians, and had made us quite certain that he was not going to lay on new taxation. We cannot help ourselves at present, and therefore menace would be childish; but we may mention that Mr. Lowe's equanimity will not be paralleled by that of the income-tax payer, unless the Geneva fine be provided for out of a surplus, or a loan, or in some other way than a re-imposition of "that twopence."

Save in regard to this untimely and unacceptable exhibition of amiability, there is not much to complain of in Mr. Lowe's speech. He has got back upon that old apologetic groove of which so much use was made some months back, and which we then considered, as we consider it now, the wrong groove for British Ministers. He says, however, that the faults of the Government chiefly proceeded from its desire to get more work out of Parliament than it was possible to do. The merciful Minister is merciful unto his majority; and we do not know that the excuse, which we should certainly not allow in a postboy when he had thrown down his horses and put the chaise into a ditch, ought to be heard favourably when the victims are legislators and the breakdown is in the business of a nation. The Government's business was to know how much Parliament could do, and to ask no more of it. The opposite course has caused a great deal of lawmaking to be done so clumsily that of the two great measures of the Session, one is boldly evaded and rendered futile, and the other is causing such a conflict of opinions and interests that we behold a series of tiny civil wars throughout the country. Mr. Lowe was addressing Scotsmen, and we all know their love of hard work and how pertinaciously they stick to it; but a Scot thoroughly understands what he is attempting, and is not at all akin to the man who took a run of a mile that he might jump over a hill. Nobody asked Mr. Lowe to confess to faults, but certainly none of his northern audience would have much respect for his plea that he and his friends attempted impossibilities. That is, moreover, not the state of the case. We complain, not that the Government promised twice as much as it could perform, but that what it did perform was not done satisfactorily. For half a dozen good sound working bills we should have cheerfully forgiven the loss of a couple of dozen of measures that could well be waited for. If Mr. Lowe had been in a bad temper instead of a good one, and if he had been in Opposition, reckoning up the failings of an Administration, we should have had a bitter but delightful epigram on this subject, instead of

a self-complacent compliment to the excessive zeal of himself and his colleagues.

We turn with sincere pleasure from his amiability and his excuses to his language on the subject of education. On this he has always a right to speak, and he always speaks with earnestness and fulness of knowledge. He adverted very fairly to the Revised Code, which, he said, had never been popular with schoolmasters, "because it makes them do exactly what they do not like to do—that is, pay more attention to the backward than to the brilliant pupils." It was meant, he said, to do that, and it has done it. He pointed out that this system was the only one that could give the poor a chance. He might have added that it was the only one that could give society a chance; for in days when it is becoming the statesman's endeavour to throw power into the hands of the poor, it is his duty, and the duty of all of us, to do our utmost that the poor man shall not also be the ignorant man. We rejoiced to find this bit of healthy lesson at the end of Mr. Lowe's speech, and, in spite of his sweet temper, we are not disinclined to shake hands with him.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Duke of Edinburgh has left.

Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty gave a ball to the tenantry, servants, and gillies upon the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, was present for some time.

On Saturday last, her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove along the south side of the Dee to Braemar. Horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms Hotel, and the drive was continued via New Mar Lodge to the Falls of Quoich, where the Queen remained some time; after which her Majesty returned along the north side of the Dee, via Invercauld House, to the castle. Prince Leopold, accompanied by Sir William Jenner, drove to Loch Callater, and also visited Loch Kander, returning via Braemar to Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

Her Majesty has taken her customary daily walks and drives during the week.

Earl and Countess Granville and the Hon. Constance Pitt arrived at the castle on Monday.

The Court is expected to remain in the Highlands until November.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maude of Wales, arrived at Gravesend, on Saturday last, from Copenhagen, on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The suite in attendance consisted of the Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge, the Marquis of Hamilton, and the Rev. J. N. Dalton. A special train having been telegraphed for from London, which arrived in about an hour, the Princess landed at the customs jetty, a Royal salute being fired from Tilbury Fort. Her Royal Highness drove to the railway station, and proceeded by the North Kent Railway to London. The Prince of Wales met the Princess and his children at the Charing-cross terminus, and accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Marlborough House. Subsequently the Prince and Princess drove out. The Prince dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maude of Wales, left Marlborough House en route for Scotland. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Perth on Tuesday morning, when, after partaking of breakfast, the Prince walked through some of the principal streets of the city. The Royal party left Perth at half-past eleven o'clock for Blair Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Athole. Their Royal Highnesses were met at Blair Athole station by the Duke and Duchess of Athole and the Earl of Dunmore. A detachment of Athole Highlanders formed a guard of honour, the Duke's piper playing "The Prince's Welcome." The Prince and Princess were received by a large assemblage of spectators with the utmost enthusiasm. Along the line of route to the castle various triumphal arches were erected. Upon the arrival of the Prince and Princess at Blair Castle a salute of twenty guns was fired. The Prince has had excellent sport deerstalking in the Forest of Athole. On Wednesday evening a grand ball was given to the tenantry upon the ducal estate, at which the Prince and Princess, with their host and hostess, were present, together with other distinguished visitors staying at the castle. The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Abergeldie Castle to-day (Saturday).

BAPTISM OF THE DAUGHTER OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

The baptism of the daughter of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein took place, on Wednesday, in the Royal Chapel, Windsor. The sponsors were the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Hanover, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, Countess Holk Winterfeld, and Count Gleichen. The infant Princess was named Franziska Josepha Louise Augusta Marie Christiana Helena. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian, attended by Lady Susan Melville and Captain the Hon. Charles Eliot, were present at the rite.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Killin on Saturday last, en route for Black Mount Forest, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley. His Royal Highness was met at the Killin railway station by the Earl of Breadalbane, with whom the Duke dined at Auchmore House. Subsequently his Royal Highness continued his journey, changing horses on the route at Lubi's Hotel and at Fletcher's Hotel, Tyndrum, where the Duke partook of tea, after which he drove to Black Mount.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, on his way from the autumn manoeuvres, on Monday, visited Marlborough College. His Royal Highness accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury and a large party, drove from Savernake Forest to the college, where he was received by the master, the Rev. F. W. Farrar. The Prince made a complete inspection of the college, and visited the cricket-ground, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the boys. The Prince arrived on Wednesday at Harewood House, near Leeds, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Harewood, and on Thursday opened the new park at Leeds.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Carrington, Robert, to be Vicar of Roehampton, Surrey.
Heberden, E.; Vicar of Rothwell, Yorkshire.
Hichens, R.; Rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex.
Hignett, G. E.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Congleton.
Lindfield, Patrick C.; Vicar of Winchelsea.
Meredith, Thomas; Chaplain to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
Morris, A.; Incumbent of St. James's, Guernsey.
Norman, F.; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.
Perry, W. V. B.; Vicar of Mickleton, Gloucestershire.
Seaton, C. A.; Curate of St. Paul's, Hampstead.
Sullivan, Filmer; Incumbent of St. Margaret's Chapel, Brighton.
Waddington, H.; Vicar of Ramore, Surrey.

The Temple Church, which has been closed for some weeks will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 6.

The canonry in Canterbury Cathedral vacant by the promotion of Canon Blakesley to the deanery of Lincoln is stated, in Tuesday's *Gazette*, to have been conferred upon Professor Rawlinson, of the University of Oxford.

The mastership of Hemsworth Hospital, Yorkshire, an old foundation of Archbishop Holgate, worth £555 per annum, with residence, and in the gift of trustees, has been conferred upon the Rev. Sir Thomas Eardley Wilmot Blomefield, Bart., Vicar of All Saints, Pontefract.

An elegant centrepiece, in silver, for fruit and flowers, richly chased in the Italian style, has been presented, with a purse of gold, to the Rev. Charles Faunce Thorndike by the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Bath, on his resigning the curacy of that parish.

Three stained-glass windows have been presented by Lady Franklin to the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission Church in memory of the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the Erebus and Terror. Beneath the windows brasses with the names of each of the crew will be placed. These ships sailed from the Thames; there is, therefore, a peculiar fitness in the memorial being placed in the Sailors' Church at Gravesend. The mission has been working for eight years at the best spot for the clergy visiting the sailors on board their ships. Many of the vessels anchor within the bounds of the parish with which the mission is connected, and of which the Rev. John Scarth, honorary secretary to the mission, is Vicar. Her Majesty, who is patron of the living alternately with the Bishop, has just presented £100 to the parsonage fund, and a commodious parsonage, with two parish rooms, is being built.

ROUNDHAY PARK, LEEDS.

The ceremony performed on Thursday at Leeds, by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, in the formal opening of Roundhay Park for public enjoyment, will be the subject of some illustrations to be given next week. Meantime, we refer to those on the front page of this sheet, as showing a few of the most picturesque and inviting scenes in the new public pleasure-ground near that populous manufacturing town. Roundhay Park, which was purchased for £139,000, by the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds, upon the decease of the late Mrs. Nicholson, is situated nearly four miles north-east of the town, but is accessible by railway; and it is certainly a very beautiful place, well out of the noisome and hideous factory smoke. The extent of this demesne is nearly 800 acres, and but a small part will be occupied by villas or private houses. The grounds were laid out, fifty or sixty years ago, in the best style of ornamental landscape-gardening, at an immense cost; and few seats of the English nobility and gentry can surpass their varied display of natural and artificial beauties. The Waterloo Lake, nearly three quarters of a mile long and sixty feet deep, with an expanse of thirty-three acres, was finished in 1815, at the date of the battle from which its name is derived. A romantic wooded glen connects this with the Upper Lake, and there are two superb and delicious waterfalls, one of which is 57 ft. in height. The groves are filled with singing-birds, and the lakes are stocked with fish. Amongst other diverse features of attraction in this park are the mimic ruin of an ivy-mantled tower, the Hermitage, on a pretty island in the Upper Lake, the terrace commanding a fair view of the grounds, the shady avenues of trees, and shrubbery. The town of Leeds, with a population now amounting to a quarter of a million, is to be congratulated upon its acquisition of this charming place of public recreation, by the right use of which, let us hope and trust, the busy members of that great industrial community may be enabled "in health and wealth long to live."

THE GERMANS IN FRANCE.

The vast sum of money put into the hands of the French Provisional Government by the result of the great loan will pay off the remainder of the heavy fine imposed upon that country by the Germans, and free its soil from the foreign military occupation in the course of next year. The gradual withdrawal of the German troops from some of the departments where they were quartered after the conclusion of the war has been felt as a relief to the feelings of the local population. In the city of Rheims alone, where three or four thousand of them were stationed, the charge of providing them with shelter, at first by means of billets on the public-houses, must have caused much inconvenience. Barracks were afterwards put up for their accommodation near the railway station of Rheims, opposite the ancient Roman arch called the Porte de Mars, and towards the Boulevard de Cérès. These barracks consist simply of a range of wooden sheds, roofed with red tiles, and furnished with iron chimneys and gutters for the rain-water. The soldiers were accustomed to go to market for such vegetables and other fresh provisions as they might desire to give a relish to the army sausages and the black rye bread of their ordinary rations. Small parties of these men, in their summer undress of brown holland, were to be seen conducted by a sergeant who could speak a few words of French, and who bargained for the articles they wanted to buy. They always behaved quietly, and the townsfolk seldom took any direct notice of their presence. The German regimental bands of music performed on certain days in the shady alleys of the public walk near the railway station, but were refused permission by the municipality to take their stand in the kiosks or pavilion, where, in happier times, a French orchestra was often placed, whose popular strains of melody invited the lively dance. None but the lowest of the people in Rheims would attend on the German musicians, whose audience consisted chiefly of the German officers and soldiers.

The Earl of Rosslyn, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, will lay the foundation-stone of the new building for the Watt Institution and School of Arts in Edinburgh next month.

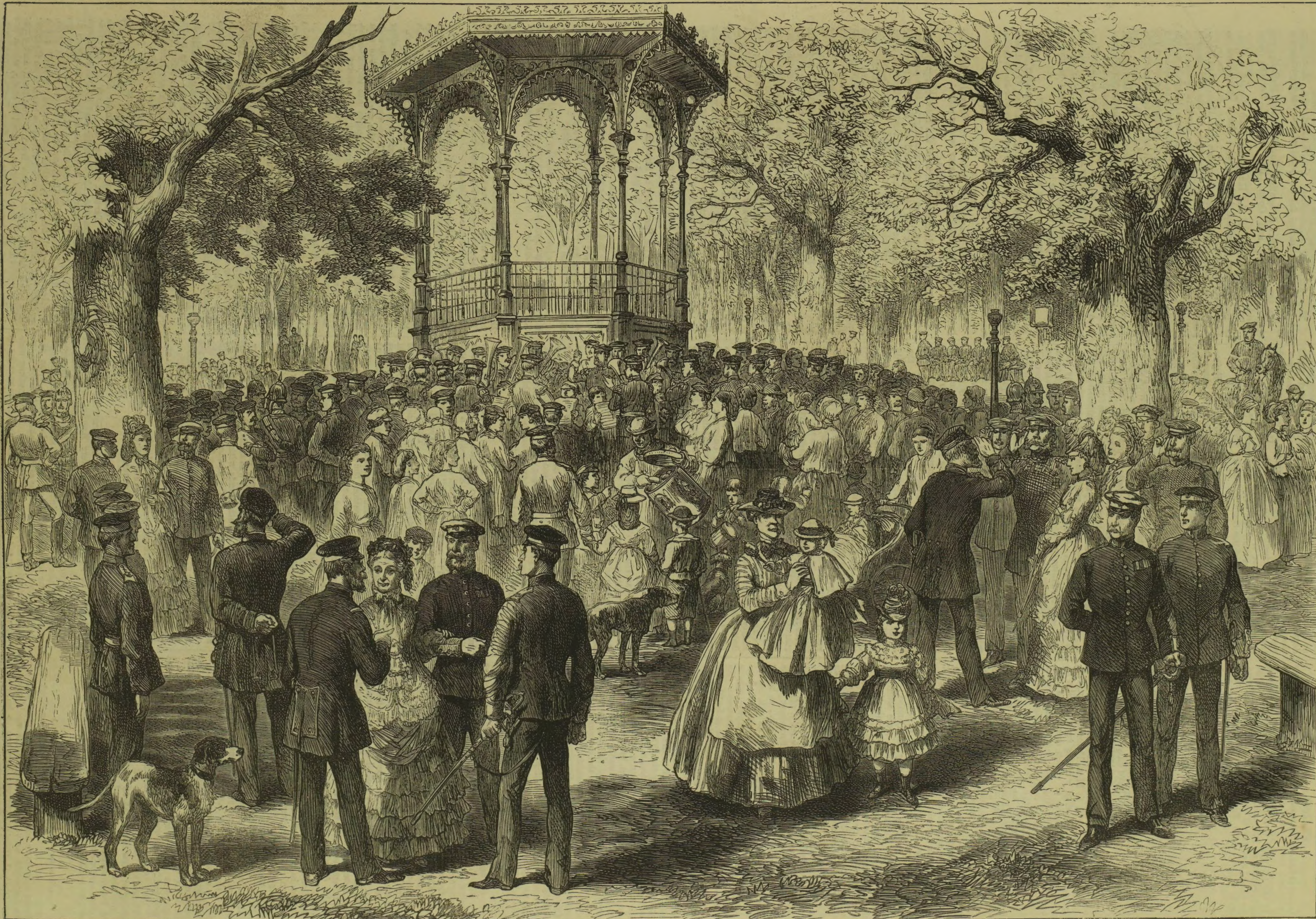
At a meeting of the Greenwich District Board of Works, on Wednesday, it was resolved not to pay a precept for £1525 issued by the London School Board, as a protest against the expenditure of that body.



BARRACKS OF THE GERMAN TROOPS AT RHEIMS.



GERMAN SOLDIERS MARKETING AT RHEIMS.



GERMAN MILITARY BAND ON THE PROMENADE AT RHEIMS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 19.

The arrest of the eminent writer, M. Edmond About, by the Prussian authorities, at his residence at Saverne, in Alsace-Lorraine, has raised a storm of indignation in Paris. There is not a single organ of the Parisian press, no matter what its opinion, that has not protested against this act of the German Government. It has become the general topic of conversation. People discourse upon it in the most excited strain, and, forgetful of the recent humiliation of France, speak of revenging it by the force of arms. All this popular effervescence is very flattering to M. About, who is undoubtedly one of the most clever French writers of the present day. The cause of his arrest appears to be that, during the month of October, last year, he published in the *Soir* a series of patriotic articles on Alsace-Lorraine, couched in the most vehement language. These seem to have offended the German authorities to such an extent that a warrant was issued for his arrest last November, to be put into effect whenever he should make his appearance in either of the annexed provinces. A few weeks ago M. About, who is himself an Alsatian, left Paris for Saverne, with the object of winding up his affairs in Alsace prior to retiring to France, of which country he had elected to become a citizen. During his stay at Saverne he received numerous visits from his compatriots, asking him for advice before choosing either the French or the German nationality. M. About's reply to their demand was invariably the same—"Leave Alsace and become French." His language was so little disguised, and so thoroughly hostile to the Germans, that the latter resolved to put in force the warrant that had already been issued by the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. Accordingly, last Sunday morning, at six o'clock, the German commissary of police of Saverne presented himself at M. About's residence, accompanied by four gendarmes, showed him the warrant, and conducted him to the town gaol, whence he was removed, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and conveyed to Strasburg by express train. Upon arriving there he was immediately imprisoned; and until Tuesday, when his wife and two friends were admitted to see him, all access to his presence was rigorously denied. The French Government has naturally demanded full explanations of the authorities at Berlin; and the Société des Gens de Lettres has energetically protested, in the name of the French literary bodies, against this abuse of power on the part of the Germans. Up to the present, however, no reply has been received from Berlin.

M. Thiers arrived in Paris a few hours ago and took up his residence at the Palace of the Elysée. Shortly after his arrival a Cabinet Council was held. The President of the Republic will only remain a few days in the capital, it being his intention to repair to Fontainebleau, where he will reside until the return of the National Assembly to Versailles. Last Saturday he paid his long-expected visit to Le Havre, where he was received with the most patriotic demonstrations. As the *Cuvier*, which conveyed him from Trouville to Le Havre, passed in front of the British squadron anchored in the roads, M. Thiers was greeted with the customary salute of twenty-one guns. Upon landing he was received by the civil and military authorities, and presented with a most complimentary and patriotic address. He next repaired to the Hôtel de Ville, where a grand luncheon was given by the municipality, and, during the afternoon, inspected the docks and the port, and paid a visit to the United States' frigate the *Shenandoah*, returning to Trouville at about six o'clock in the evening.

The 22nd of September, and its double anniversary of the massacres and the proclamation of the first Republic, is near at hand. After having prohibited the banquets by which the Republican party proposed to celebrate what (taken for all in all) is one of the saddest pages of the first Revolution, M. Victor LeFranc, the Minister of the Interior, has now authorised these gatherings, provided that they be of a private character. In consequence, M. Peyrat will preside over a dinner of 750 guests at one of the principal restaurants at the Palais Royal, and M. Gambetta will honour a similar gathering at Chambéry, in Savoy, with his presence. On the other hand, it is announced that the Duc de Broglie and M. de Boisgelin are actively engaged in organising a counter-banquet at Beaumont-le-Roger, at which, instead of the September massacres being honoured and glorified, they will be condemned and stigmatised as they deserve to be.

Addresses from the different Conseils-Généraux continue to flow in. The task of replying to all these protestations of devotion to the cause of the Republic falls upon M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, whose answers have, as a rule, been principally remarkable for their brevity. During the past week, however, we have had an exception, and, in the reply to an address of the Council of the Saône-et-Loire, have been treated to a lengthy epistle, which is generally looked upon as a manifesto inspired by M. Thiers. The Council had asked for the dissolution of the Assembly and an amnesty, both which demands M. St. Hilaire dismisses with very sensible reasons. One must not expect the dissolution of the Assembly, he says—which that body itself alone is capable of pronouncing—until the evacuation of the territory is completed; or, at least, until that evacuation is so near at hand that there can no longer be any doubt upon its being carried out. Then circumstances will have changed, and the Assembly itself will undoubtedly recognise its mission as accomplished. Respecting the amnesty, M. St. Hilaire cannot understand how it is possible to forget the crimes of the Commune, especially at an epoch when its members are glorifying themselves at Geneva, London, and the Hague for having committed them, and threatening to recommence as soon as possible.

General Chanzy has been appointed to the command of the seventh corps d'armée, at Tours, and General Ducrot to that of the eighth corps, at Bourges.

M. Gambetta gave evidence, last Tuesday, before the General charged with preparing the prosecution of Marshal Bazaine. The examination of the ex-dictator lasted five hours.

Last Thursday the Committee of Permanence held its fourth sitting at Versailles; but, as usual, no business of the slightest importance was transacted.

Lolive, Deschamps, and Denivelle, the three Communists, whose capital sentences were not commuted by the Committee of Pardons, were shot at Satory yesterday morning.

GERMANY.

(From our Special Correspondent in Berlin.)

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Whatever may have been the primary object of the meeting of the Emperors, no very alarming results would appear to have attended it, if rumours current here are to be credited and faith is to be placed in the utterances of statesmen and diplomats. Indeed, the opposing interests of the parties were too transpicuous for a common understanding on questions of any particular moment to Europe generally to be arrived at. One can therefore understand the Austrian Prime

Minister simply deducing from the recent Imperial meeting that the peace of Europe is assured for a couple of years, and at Prince Bismarck and General Moltke—when replying to the deputation of the Berlin town council, which waited upon them the other day to tender them the freedom of the city—restricting themselves to a general expression of opinion that these Imperial courtesies signified peace. Under any circumstances the Emperor William has reason to be content, as this visit of the Kaiser and the Czar is at once a formal recognition of the unity of the German empire and the partial dismemberment of France.

It was on Wednesday last, after the usual formal felicitations, that the Imperial party broke up, the Emperor Francis Joseph proceeding to Vienna, and the German Emperor accompanying the Czar as far as Marienberg, where the hundredth anniversary of the consolidation of the Prussian kingdom was about being celebrated, and where, on the following day, the Emperor was received by a cavalcade of knights in mediæval costume, two of whom, assuming to be Ambassadors of Lithuania and Poland, accompanied by a troop of pages and an ancient court jester, presented him with the keys of the city. Since the Emperor's return to Berlin, an energetic letter of complaint has been addressed to him by the municipality on the subject of the deaths resulting from police mismanagement on the night of the performance of the "Zapfenstreich," and to-day the President of Police was summoned to the palace to give such explanations as he might deem desirable. The papers assert that as many as nine persons were killed and fifteen wounded at the corner of the street leading to the principal entrance to the Old Palace, and I have not seen the statement contradicted. I happened to be near this spot on the night in question, within the line of troops, and saw the soldiers, at the command of the police inspectors on duty, who were ranged shoulder to shoulder, continually forcing back the crowd, first by planting the butt ends of their muskets firmly on the ground, and leaning back with all their force against the people, whom they followed up as they retired only to repeat the process, and finally struck at them with their muskets with considerable force. The crowd, which was jammed into a narrow space, against the iron shutters of the shops on the one side and by the military on the other, had no outlet of escape, and the shrieks of the women were most heartrending; still the same process appeared to be persevered in, police inspectors continually riding along the line and pressing their horses against the soldiers to compel them to force the crowd still further back. The worst of the affair was that the proceeding was perfectly unnecessary; the carriages arriving at this particular time being very few, and there being, moreover, sufficient room for two to pass abreast had there been need for it. It is rumoured that the police president, who has not yet been in office a couple of months, will be required to send in his resignation.

The papers have published Prince Bismarck's reply to the address sent to him by the English Protestants, to whom he flatteringly observes that the value of the document is enhanced by its coming from a country which for a couple of centuries past Europe has learnt to esteem as the bulwark of political and religious freedom. The late change of Ministry in Bavaria, which is evidently directed against the Imperial Chancellor's policy with regard to the Jesuits, is said to be the result of King Ludwig's annoyance at the recent reception given to the Prince Imperial of Germany by the Bavarian troops, and to his distaste at German unity being so popular with his own subjects. His absence from Berlin during the Imperial gathering is ascribed to the same reasons.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, who received a sunstroke during the grand review at Tempelhof, and whose life for several days afterwards was believed to be in imminent danger, is now in a fair way of recovery.

Ever since the departure of the Emperors the weather here has been both wet and chilly. The linden trees are becoming rapidly stripped of their leaves, the beer gardens are deserted, stores of firewood are being deposited before all the houses, colds are getting prevalent, great coats are coming into requisition, the odours of Berlin daily grow less perceptible, and, indeed, everything points to the approaching winter.

SPAIN.

The new Cortes was opened on Sunday by King Amadeus in person. The Queen was also present. A telegram to the *Times* says that his Majesty read the speech in a firm voice, and that he was frequently interrupted by applause and exclamations of "Good!" and "Bravo!" At the conclusion there were loud cries of "Viva el Rey!" followed by "Viva la Reina!" and "Vive la Constitución!" These cries were repeated by crowds in the streets all the way to the palace. The Speech from the Throne, says the Government has not been able to establish relations with the Papal Court. It announces that on the termination of the Cuban insurrection reforms will be adopted fulfilling the promises made in the Cortes. Respecting the financial question the speech says the Government will state the truth in the Budget, will propose means for liquidating the deficit, and will submit a prudent arrangement with the holders of bonds of the Public Debt, ensuring the payment of the interest.

Senor Figuerola has been elected President of the Senate by 51 votes against 4. The vice-presidents and secretaries elected all belong to the Ministerial party.

HOLLAND.

The States General were opened at the Hague on Monday. In the Speech from the Throne it was stated that the relations of the kingdom of the Netherlands with foreign Powers were friendly, and the condition of the finances was not unfavourable. The military works necessary for the defence of the country were being vigorously pushed forward. Bills for the reorganisation of the militia and also for a moderate extension of the franchise were announced. The condition of affairs in the East Indian dependencies were generally satisfactory, and measures were about to be taken to afford State aid for the improvement of the roads of communication in those colonies, and also to grant energetic assistance to the West Indian colonies in the present difficult circumstances.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The opening of the delegations of the Austrian Reichsrath took place at Pesth on Monday. Herr Hopfen was elected President. In assuming his functions, he made a speech in which he expressed satisfaction at the intellectual and material progress of the monarchy since the last session of the delegations, and he hoped that a definite solution based upon the fundamental laws would also be arrived at in reference to the constitutional development of the empire. The speaker continued:—"As regards its foreign relations, the monarchy is resuming the position to which it is entitled; and the meeting of the Emperor with the Sovereigns of Germany and Russia gives us fresh guarantees for the maintenance of peace for some years to come." Herr Hopfen, in conclusion, exhorted the delegations to adhere to the principles of economy as far as

they were compatible with the consideration of the requirements of the national defences.

Count Falkenhayn was elected Vice-President.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count Andrássy, thereupon submitted the estimates for the joint ministerial departments of the Empire.

In the Hungarian delegation Count Anton Mailath was elected president, and Count Béla and M. Perczel, vice-presidents.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet elected a Committee to report upon the Address, and also a Committee on Public Instruction.

The Emperor received the Austrian and Hungarian delegations separately on Tuesday. In reply to the addresses of the presidents, his Majesty said that the favourable condition of foreign affairs and the friendly relations towards neighbouring States permitted the Imperial Government to confine its requirements within such bounds as appeared necessary for the security of the monarchy as well as for the preservation and development of its legitimate defensive powers. The Emperor added that the bills prepared by the Ministries of both parts of the empire were based upon conscientious investigation and upon the matured experiences of the past.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance stated that the ordinary Budget showed a deficiency of three millions of florins, and the extraordinary Budget one of twenty-eight millions of florins, which it was proposed to cover by a loan.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The King died about nine o'clock on Wednesday night, at Malmö, where, on account of increasing weakness, he had been obliged to rest on his return from the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle. King Charles XV. was born on May 3, 1826. He will be succeeded by his brother, Oscar Frederick.

GREECE.

The King and Queen left Athens, on Saturday last, for Corfu, where their Majesties will stay two months.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"The Geneva award does not thoroughly satisfy public expectation, though it will be acquiesced in. The sum is smaller than anticipated, the belief being strong that the Georgia, with possibly other vessels, would be included. Much relief is felt that the controversy is closed. American newspaper criticism on the award is generally biased by feelings created by the approach of the Presidential election." The *New York Tribune* calls the amount awarded by the Geneva tribunal a trifling sum, and considers that all that has been positively gained is, in every point of view, a moral advantage to England. "Let us consider ourselves fortunate," says the *Tribune*, "not to lose more by the treaty in the long run than an amount of gold." The *New York Times* observes that the award is the conclusion of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and ought to be a cause of rejoicing to every man anxious for the advance of peace, adding that it would be nonsense to say that the Americans are dissatisfied with the result. The *World* taunts President Grant with having humbled himself and his country before England; and the *Herald* is of opinion that the States have gained "neither honour, credit, nor pecuniary advantage" by the arbitration.

According to the report of the Agricultural Department, the cotton crop in the United States will be 10 per cent below the average, though probably in excess of that of last year.

Herr von Thile, Secretary of State in the Prussian Foreign Department, has resigned his post.

Cholera is said to have broken out with great virulence in East Prussia; the wealthier inhabitants of some of the villages having fled in terror at the ravages it is committing.

The first turf of the Jersey Eastern Railway was cut, on Tuesday, near St. Helier's, by Mrs. Edward Mourant, the wife of the chairman of the board of directors.

The Athens journals state that the vintage has finished in Greece, the total quantity of grapes gathered in being nearly 250 million pounds, of which 10 millions have already been exported.

The Khan of Khiva, whose dominions are threatened by the Russians, has sent an envoy to Lord Northbrook to solicit his good offices with the invaders. The Viceroy replied that England could not possibly interfere, and he recommended the Khan to conciliate the Russians.

The fêtes at Ghent attendant upon the visit of English volunteers to the Belgian Tir National appear to have been highly successful. The King of the Belgians inspected the troops about to take part in the shooting, and at a banquet his Majesty "raised his glass" in honour of the foreign riflemen.

News from Dr. Livingstone, received by way of Zanzibar and Bombay, states that up to July 2 he was in good health, and only waiting at Unyanyembe for the arrival of the men and goods sent by Mr. Stanley, to complete his explorations. According, however, to data furnished, those stores would reach the distinguished traveller early last month, so that by this time it may be fairly inferred he is on his way to the districts which he has determined to visit.

On Oct. 1 next and thenceforward money orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom, payable at any place in British India. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money orders issued on the British colonies generally—viz., on sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. No single money order will be issued for a higher sum than £10. Measures have been taken for the issue of money orders in India, payable at money-order offices in this country.

L'Invalide Russe gives an interesting account of the Chinese town of Kouldja, capital of the province of the same name, which was occupied by the Russian troops up to June, 1871. The town contains 1298 houses, 1257 of which are inhabited. There are thirty-six mosques, two Chinese temples, two Catholic churches, and two Greek churches. The population numbered but 7700 souls, 1000 of whom are Russians, the troops of occupation included; 3900 Tatars, 400 Doungans, and 1750 Chinese; the remainder are Kalmucks, Kirghis, Mantchow Tartars, Sarthes, &c. 4900 of the inhabitants are Mohammedan, 150 Catholic, and 1600 are set down as idolaters—a misnomer for Buddhists, or for the followers of Zerdusht or Confutse. Printed cloths of superior quality are exported to Russia, as well as calicoes, cotton velvet, cloth, articles of metal, &c. A peculiar stuff called "muta," and a quantity of caftans, are imported into this town from Kashgar and other Asiatic towns. Tea from Ouromutchi and other Chinese provinces is also exported, as well as sheep, which are in demand at Kashgar; Astrachan furs, leather, porcelain, fruits, &c. The town has six schools, one of which is held in a Chinese temple, and is attended by twenty-five pupils; the others are Mussulman schools, and instruct 173 scholars. The people are quiet and inoffensive.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Except in point of attendance, the past Doncaster meeting could not compare with most of the preceding anniversaries. Kaiser, though he won both his engagements very easily, does not strike us as being up to the level of many previous Champagne winners, and we should be very sorry to take 7 to 1 about him for the Derby. The St. Leger field was one of the very worst that has ever come to the post for such an important event; and Dutch Skater, the Cup hero, was but a poor successor to such animals as Kettledrum, Tim Whiffler, Macaroni, Achievement, and Sornette; as, though a good honest horse, and one of the most consistent performers in training, he can only be considered to be at the top of the second division, having invariably been beaten when in really high-class company. It is a great thing for a young sire like Lord Clifden to be able to point to two St. Leger winners already; but it must be admitted that fortune has been very kind to him, for Hawthornden and Wenlock are not a very brilliant pair. The former got home half a length in front of the wretched Kingcraft, who has not won a single race since the Derby; and behind the latter was a confirmed roarer, and such wretches as Intrepid, Simon, Prodigious, and Strathtay, who would have been far more at home at West Drayton. One fact alone is sufficient to show the wretched quality of the field, and that is that clever people took 9 to 2 about Wellingtonia, an animal that was tried to be about 23 lb. inferior to Pell Mell before the Derby. Well might Lord Falmouth lament the mishap which kept Queen's Messenger in his stable, and Mr. Savile wonder how much extra weight it would have required to prevent Cremorne's success had his name been among the entries. The only pleasant reflection is that the prize has fallen to a good sportsman, and one who has not had much success in the great races.

The Thursday's racing was very quiet indeed. A report had been extensively circulated that Drummond had died shortly after the St. Leger; but the horse conclusively proved this to be false by winning the Scarborough Stakes in a canter from Lord Gough and two others. The most exciting event of the day was the meeting of Kaiser and Cœur de Lion; or, rather, it was expected to be so, for, as it turned out, the latter had not the ghost of a chance, and was a bad third, actually finishing behind the moderate Jesuit. Of course this form is too absurdly bad to be true. In the Champagne Stakes, Thorn ran Kaiser to a length and a half at level weights; and, though doubtless Mr. Savile's colt had a good deal in hand, yet at York Cœur de Lion gave Thorn 10 lb. and beat him fully as easily. There must, therefore, be some reason "not generally known" to account for Kaiser being able to give Cœur de Lion (who, by-the-way, was reported to have been sold for £3500 before the race) 2 lb., and canter home some fifteen lengths before him. Perfume (8 st. 3 lb.) was about the best of the dozen that ran for the Portland Plate, but advancing age seems to have taken the edge off her fine speed; and Little Nell (6 st. 1 lb.), a mere pony, won by a head from Zadkiel (6 st. 2 lb.).

The last day of the meeting, when the favourites had things pretty much their own way, must have somewhat compensated backers for their ill-luck earlier in the week. Maid of Perth, in spite of rumours of "a sprained tendon," did not have much trouble in securing the Park Hill Stakes, and as we believe she pulled up sound, her owner must regret that he did not accept with her in the Cambridgeshire, as with 7 st. 6 lb. she appeared to possess a decided chance. The antagonism of Khedive and Drummond in the Doncaster Stakes would have been very interesting; but unfortunately, in the race for the St. Leger, Vanderdecken struck into the former, and cut one of his hind feet so severely that he was unable to start to-day, which rendered Drummond's success a foregone conclusion. The Doncaster Cup was the seventh race which fell to M. Lefevre during the week; but it was sad to see such a time-honoured event—it was instituted as far back as 1766—turned into a mere burlesque of a race, the two tricolours galloping merrily in front, and Fisherman, who cannot even stay a mile in good company, toiling hopelessly after them. The Don Stakes brought the meeting to a conclusion, and, "musical" as he is, Prince Charlie soon disposed of Chopette over this easy mile.

Taken as a whole, the yearling sales at Doncaster may be said to have been good; for though—as was sure to be the case with such crowded catalogues—a good many were sent back, yet prices ruled pretty high. The feature of the four days was the great difficulty experienced by Mr. Tattersall in selling fillies. A colt would, perhaps, be knocked down for 600 gs.; and immediately afterwards a filly of the same blood, and fully as good-looking, would go for less than 200 gs. This occurred again and again, which looks as if a good many people were coming round to Mr. Savile's opinions on this point, which are so strong that we believe he has determined to sell all the fillies he breeds, and only train and race his colts. The Thursday is always the fashionable sale-day at Doncaster, and, as usual, Sir Tatton Sykes did well with the three colts that he sent up from Sledmere, which averaged 653 gs. Couronne de Fer, an own brother to Frivolity, and a very good-looking youngster, made 900 gs.; and the Duke of Hamilton gave 800 gs. for a colt by Thormanby from Little Agnes. Mr. Cookson's team are generally the stars of the week; but on this occasion the fourteen, six of which were by Lord Lyon, only averaged 177 gs., the prima donna being a handsome black filly by Lord Lyon—Alarum (700 gs.). The Sheffield-lane lot were very good, and their average was largely increased by The Chieftain, a grand colt by Mandrake—The Thane, who made 1153 gs. An own brother to Departure (500 gs.) was the highest-priced one of the Glasgow stud yearlings. North York, a colt by Saccharometer from Georgiana (dam of Ironmaster, Cœur de Lion, &c.) made 770 gs., in spite of the fact that Georgiana's stock are generally noted more for speed than stamina, and that Saccharometer was never more than a "miler." A bay colt by Scottish Chief—Lady Dot (own brother to Maid of Perth, and half-brother to Perth) made the highest price of the day in Mr. Pain's ring, as Mr. Merry gave 1050 gs. for him. Mr. T. Anson's yearlings were the chief attraction of the last day. Limelight, a colt by Rataplan—Borealis, made 900 gs.; and Mr. Joseph Dawson gave 560 gs. for Blantyre, by Adventurer—Bonny Bell, and hired a daughter of Adventurer and Caller On for her racing career for 500 gs.

The Lamb, who was purchased by the Germans at the beginning of the present season, has just been shot, having sustained hopeless injuries in the Baden-Baden Steeplechase. He was one of the best, if not the best steeplechaser that we have ever had in England, and won the Grand National in 1868, and again in 1871; while this year, with 12 st. 7 lb. on his back, he looked very formidable in the same race until within a mile of home. In 1868 he was ridden by Mr. George Ede and trained by Ben Land, and now horse, jockey, and trainer are all dead.

Yellow Oak has been purchased by the Italian Government for 1200 gs., and Cardinal York for 5000 gs.

The English Twelve continue their run of successes in Canada, and have now won five matches with great ease—four of them, indeed, in a single innings.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.

In the City, on Wednesday, the failure was announced of Mr. Chapman (Messrs. John Fox and Co.), merchant, of Mincing-lane, with liabilities amounting to about £110,000.

The International Exhibition will remain open until Saturday, Oct. 19, and during the last fortnight small objects which have been sold may be removed.

The last of the inquests held on the bodies of those who were killed in the late gunpowder explosion at Hounslow was held last Saturday, when an open verdict was returned.

Captain Burton has returned to London after his tour in Iceland, where he has obtained a large collection of bones, stones, &c., which will be deposited at the museum of the Anthropological Institute.

Mr. Spencer Percival, the Revising Barrister for the City, opened his Court at Guildhall on Wednesday last. The Liberals have made 188 householders' claims, 648 lodgers' claims, and 1133 objections. The Conservatives have made 395 householders' claims, 79 lodgers' claims, and 420 objections.

On Monday morning a locomotive was torn to pieces at Bray station, near Dublin, by the bursting of the boiler. The driver was killed and the stoker dangerously injured. A collision occurred on the Caledonian Railway, by which a driver and a stoker lost their lives.

At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. Gledstones and Co., held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon, a resolution was passed to liquidate the affairs of the firm by arrangement, and not in bankruptcy; and Mr. Robert Palmer Harding was appointed trustee.

At the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday next, Sept. 23, at three o'clock, there will be a combined military and operatic concert; on Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, at eight o'clock, Handel's oratorio "The Messiah;" and on Friday evening, Sept. 27, at eight o'clock, a miscellaneous concert.

On Tuesday the remains of Alice Blanche Oswald, whose suicide from Waterloo Bridge has roused so much sympathy, were interred in Woking Cemetery. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, and the chief mourner was Miss Stride, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

A soirée was given, on Thursday week, at Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, to bid farewell to Miss Emily Faithfull, previous to her departure for America, whither she sails on the 26th, with a view to inquire into "the condition of women and children in factories, in the hope of obtaining suggestions for home benefit." Miss Faithfull was very warmly received.

The Local Government Board have issued an "order," under the Public Health Act, requiring the Corporation of London, as sanitary authority of the port of London, to appoint a medical officer of health and an inspector of nuisances, and otherwise to carry out the provisions of the Act as regards all vessels within their jurisdiction.

The annual prize contest of the 10th Surrey (Bermondsey) Rifles began on the 3rd inst., was resumed on the 9th, and has now been brought to a close at the Government rifle ranges on Plumstead Marshes. The prize-list was a long and valuable one, and included a beautiful silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. John Locke, M.P., for volley-firing, and other pieces of plate given by the officers and friends of the corps.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 101,498, of whom 32,184 were in workhouses and 69,314 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 16,995, 26,668, and 26,866 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 456, of whom 239 were men, 142 women, and 25 children.

After the vacation the London School Board reassembled on Wednesday—Lord Lawrence in the chair. From a report of the finance committee it appeared that the Public Works Loan Commissioners hesitate to advance the £150,000 required by the school board, without "more specific information as to the sites and other expenditure" for which the advance is required. It was ordered that the information should be given. The salaries in the architect's department were revised, and eventually fixed at £1000 a year.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., took the declarations and his seat as Alderman for the ward of Coleman-street, in succession to the late Mr. Warren Stormes Hale. At the same sitting a letter was read from Sir John Musgrave tendering his resignation as a member of the Court on account of advancing years and infirm health. The hon. Baronet is seventy-nine years of age, was elected Alderman for the ward of Broad-street in 1842, filled the office of Sheriff in 1843, and was Lord Mayor in 1851, having received his title in consideration of his discharging the duties of the mayoralty during the year of the Great Exhibition.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council on Monday a petition was presented from Mr. Edward Brooke, praying to be excused, in consideration of ill-health, from serving the office of Sheriff, to which he was elected at Midsummer. Some discussion took place as to whether Mr. Brooke should be exonerated from the payment of the customary fine imposed on persons declining to serve the office of Sheriff, but ultimately a motion for relieving him from the office was put and carried, with only a few dissentients, and the Court declined to entertain the question of a fine, which would, if imposed, have amounted to £1000.—Mr. Frederick Perkins, an Alderman of Southampton, was on Wednesday elected Sheriff, in succession to Mr. Brooke.

Last week 2070 births and 1203 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 129, and the latter 199, below the average. Twelve persons died from smallpox, 9 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 119 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 219 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 620 to 220 in the six preceding weeks. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed an increase upon the low numbers returned in recent weeks. The 12 deaths from smallpox were double the number returned in the previous week; 5 were unvaccinated cases, 3 were said to be vaccinated, and 4 were "not stated" as to vaccination.

Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum, near Wigan, was on Wednesday destroyed by fire. The patients were rescued.

Mr. Henry Warwick, Q.C., has been appointed to the judgeship of the Birmingham County Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Welford.

The annual meeting of the Highland Rifle Association has been held this week at the Longman Range, Inverness. More than £600 will be distributed in money prizes.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

The series of military manoeuvres performed in Wiltshire by the two bodies of troops under command of Generals Sir John Michel and Sir Robert Walpole have been described in two or three Numbers of this Journal. We now present some additional illustrations, with one of the grand spectacle on Thursday week, at the marching of the whole united army past the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the other Princes, on Beacon Hill, Amesbury.

The weather on that day was very fine, and thousands of people assembled to enjoy the sight; the hillside swarmed with them, like Epsom Downs at the Derby, though the nearest railway station was four miles distant. Carriages and horsemen found standing-room in the separate spaces inclosed with posts and ropes. The troops, numbering altogether 30,000 men, had been encamped on Durrington Downs since the last mimic battle, on the Tuesday, and had been resting or cleaning their accoutrements on the Wednesday. They began to take up their allotted positions for the grand parade between ten and eleven o'clock. At noon the Duke of Cambridge, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Teck, attended by the head-quarters staff, took his place near the tall flagstaff at the saluting-point. Their Royal Highnesses were here joined by the foreign officers sent to witness the British military exercises. Forming a large cavalcade, and dressed in a variety of splendid uniforms, they rode along the whole line of troops, inspecting the ranks, and then returned to the flagstaff. Princess Mary of Teck, in a pony-carriage, and several other distinguished visitors to the camp, had places of honour in that part of the field. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, was among them.

The marching past their Royal Highnesses was performed in beautiful order. It began at one o'clock. The troops which had composed the Southern Army collected at Blandford, under Sir John Michel, were the first to march past. As the 10th Hussars came up, the Prince of Wales left his place beside the Duke of Cambridge and put himself at the head of that regiment, but returned to the flagstaff when it had gone by. The commanding officers of each regiment saluted by lowering their drawn swords; the bands halted, in turn, to play a few strains of martial music. The cavalry of this division consisted of the 7th and 10th Hussars, and the 12th Lancers, followed by the Horse Artillery, the Guards, and other infantry, which included some militia and London volunteer corps. Then came the troops under Sir Robert Walpole, among the foremost of which were the 1st and 2nd Life Guards; Prince Arthur rode with the staff of his brigade. The march past ended at twenty minutes to three. The cavalry and artillery, which had by this time been drawn up in readiness, now moved at a quick pace across the ground. Then began the grand parade of the whole army. The cavalry of the northern division, having formed in line, facing the inclosures and the hill covered with spectators, trotted forwards at the bugle call; but, presently, upon a fresh signal changed its pace to a gallop, and charged up to within a hundred yards of the ropes. This movement was repeated by the cavalry of the southern force. When the cavalry retired, the entire line of infantry was displayed, extending far across the grassy plain. The Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Cardwell rode forward a few paces, side by side. All the bands struck up at once, and the whole line of troops advanced, but halted again at the sound of the bugle. Lastly, as the Commander-in-Chief and the other Princes, with the staff and the foreign officers, came near the line, "God Save the Queen" was played; the flags were lowered, the troops saluted, and all the spectators uncovered their heads till the music ceased, when they gave a hearty cheer, and the great military show of this year was finished. The appearance and performance of the troops drew frequent expressions of admiration from all who witnessed them.

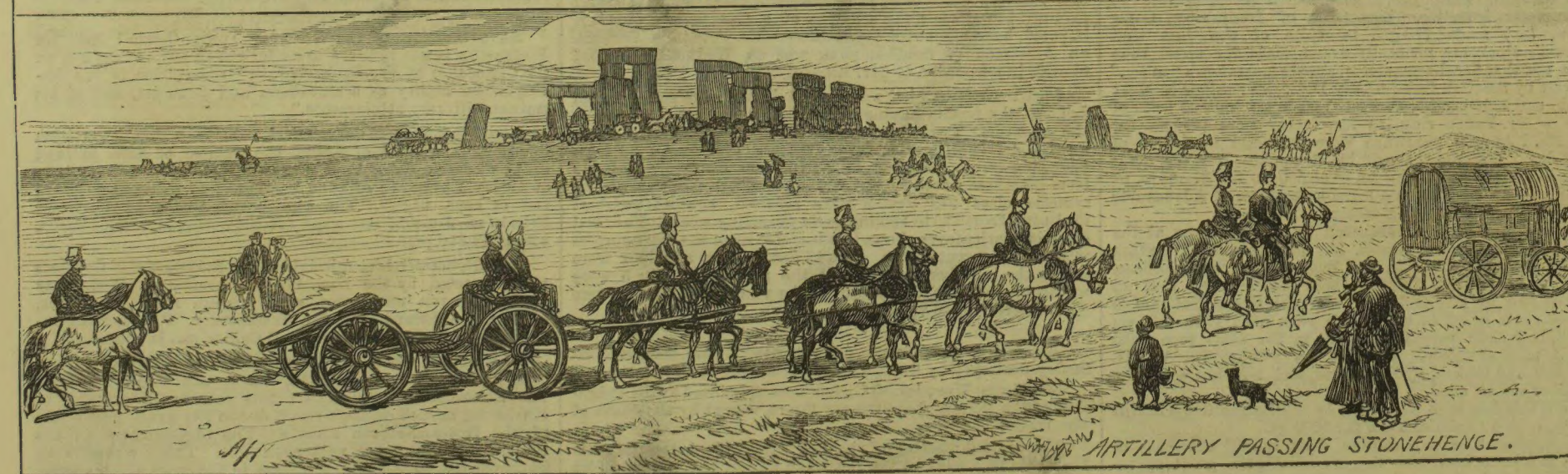
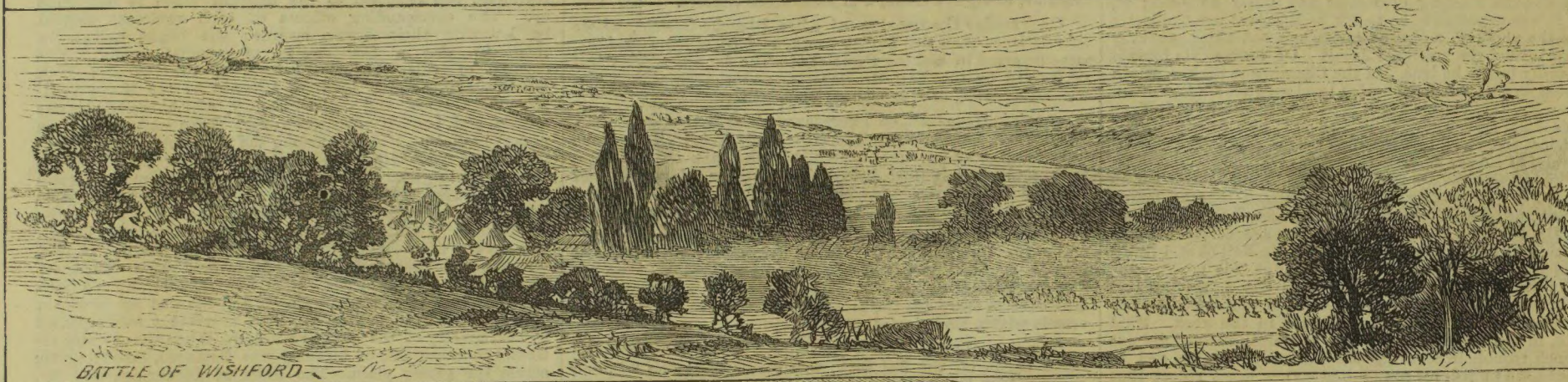
The incidents which are set forth in our Artist's minor sketches, engraved for two pages of this Paper, are sufficiently varied. Some of them belong to the sham fight on the banks of the river Wiley, which took place on Friday, the 6th inst. The Northern Army, that of Sir Robert Walpole, appears in one, holding the hills in the background, on the opposite side of the valley, above the villages of Codford St. Peter and Codford St. Mary, which are seen to the left hand. Its batteries are farther to the right, above the woods that clothe the lower part of the hill. The Army of the South is advancing to attack this position, a battery of horse artillery crossing the middle ground. In another sketch the fording of the river Wiley by the West York Militia, when the bridges were supposed to be blown up, is separately depicted. Again the Royal Welsh Fusiliers are seen crossing by a pontoon bridge; and the advance of the 50th Regiment, on the same day, is also an effective incident. The battle of Wishford, fought on the Saturday, supplies more than one subject for our Artist. On the Monday, again, when the flank of the Southern Army was turned, and at the final engagement, on the Tuesday, between Amesbury and the Avon, his pencil was not unemployed. There is a text for the historical philosopher in the Armstrong battery going past the mysterious fragments of Stonehenge, but we have no call to preach that sermon. The amazement of rustics and village school-children at the apparition of the troops, as well as the methods in which the soldiers contrived to make themselves comfortable while marching a dozen or fifteen miles each day, getting rest and refreshment where they could, may amuse the reader who looks at our remaining illustrations. The operation of setting up the telegraph wire by the Royal Engineers, in the rear of head-quarters, is of some interest as a modern improvement in the art of war.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council held on Wednesday it was resolved to confer the freedom of the city on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in "recognition of his distinguished ability as a statesman and financier, and of his eminent literary attainments."

According to some statistical returns which have been issued by the Board of Trade, the number of acres of land under wheat in Great Britain in the present year is 3,599,158; of barley, 2,316,235; of oats, 2,705,615; of potatoes, 561,033; and of hops, 61,929. The number of live stock in Great Britain on June 25 last was 5,624,106 cattle, 27,922,864 sheep, and 2,784,890 pigs.

The Gloucestershire Administrative Battalion of Volunteers was inspected by the Hon. Colonel Bourke on Wednesday week. Eleven companies were present, from Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Dursley, Tewkesbury, Forest, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Campden. Colonel Collier was in command.

The annual show of the Cheshire Agricultural Society took place on Tuesday, on the Roodee, near Chester. There was a considerable falling off this year in the number of entries for horned cattle, a result due to the great prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease. The improvement in the entries for horses was very noticeable. There was also an improvement in the sheep classes, in the extra stock shown, and in the number and character of the implements displayed.





"FLEURISTE FLORENTINE AU MOYEN AGE," BY M. VANDER OUDERAA.

"FLEURISTE FLORENTINE-AU MOYEN AGE."

The Tuscans appear to have been always passionately fond of flowers. A national love of flowers is evinced in their extensive cultivation and use on ordinary occasions as well as on religious festivals and holidays, and it is likewise indicated in the names of localities, churches, and even individuals—as, for instance, Ghirlandaio, the painter, and Fiorentino, the sculptor. The Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin may be compared to an Oriental Feast of Roses. The Duomo or Cathedral of Florence itself is called Santa Maria del Fiore because its foundations were laid on the Feast of the Nativity, when lilies, roses, and other flowers are so profusely employed. Most brilliant is the display of flowers according to the season in the Mercato Vecchio and Mercato Nuovo, the old and new markets of Florence. Here will be seen many flowers that are little known to us in England, particularly the Gaggia, or Mimosa Farnesina, a modest-looking flower, but of most exquisite perfume; the perfume it emits at night is, however, so powerful that it is said to be injurious to health to sleep with many of the flowers in a closed room. The traveller, on his first arrival in Florence, may be flattered, and can hardly fail to be pleased, by a custom of the flower-girls which is peculiar to the place. If, in the morning, he takes his breakfast in a café, it will not be long before a girl, always natty, often nice-looking, and carrying a basket of flowers, will come round, and, without waiting for permission, will stick a pretty little nosegay in his coat button-hole and march off. Of course, you are expected to give the little rogue something before leaving the city; but she never waits for payment or reward. So if you take a ride to the Cascine you may receive an ovation, whether you do or do not fee the poetical beggars who pelt and even pester you with their bouquets. The custom appears to be of ancient date, and to have been practised in the Middle Ages by young ladies of high station, as represented in this beautifully-painted and highly-finished picture by M. Vander Ouderaa, which itself is a bouquet of rich floral colouring. Naturally, the license which this custom permitted to mediæval damsels gave them a great advantage over their modern sisters in prosecuting the arts of lovemaking romantically; and, doubtless, the Florentine girls of the olden time were adepts in the language of flowers. The picture now figures in the autumn exhibition at the Liverpool Free Library and Museum, a short account of which we gave last week. The painter is a young Belgian artist of very high promise, who, a few years back, carried off one of the principal prizes at the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Social Science Congress at Plymouth and Devonport, having been adjourned on Monday from the former to the latter town, were brought to a close on Wednesday. The opening address of the President, Lord Napier and Ettrick, late Governor of Madras, was given last week. Two or three of the most instructive and interesting discussions on special topics may here be reported.

LAW AMENDMENT.

In the department of Jurisprudence and Law Amendment the Attorney-General, Sir J. D. Coleridge, delivered an address on Thursday week, of which the following is an abstract:—

Our English law, he said, was unscientific, and bore the impress of many minds living at different times, and this was the cause of much slovenliness in our legislation. Nine-tenths of Englishmen were for leaving things alone if they worked passably well; but there were many things that resulted in great grievances, and these might be handled with hopes of success. Such a subject was the law regarding juries, which worked badly, and occasioned needless inconvenience. The bill he introduced to Parliament last Session to remedy these evils he should try to pass next year. To apply remedies to things which worked injustice was less showy but more real than to attempt the reconstruction of our judicial system. All large schemes of reform should be kept to a practical object. In speaking of law reform they had two subjects entirely distinct—viz., the law itself and the procedure by which the law was administered. The fusion of the two systems of law and equity was almost certain some day to be effected. To have two sets of courts existing side by side, the main function of one being to prevent injustice from the judgment of the other, was barbaric and highly inconvenient; but until they had settled that law and equity should be united, and the leading terms of their union were defined, they could not tell what courts were wanted or by what rules of procedure the courts were to be governed. The principles of a new system must be determined in something like a code, and he saw no reason why the law of England should not be expressed in an English code. It would not be an easy matter, but there was no difficulty inherent in the language of English law which great and able lawyers might not well overcome. They might have had a code now, with the money, time, and labour spent on attempts to form a digest. A digest would be a great convenience to the practitioner, but would not be of much service to the country. The conflicting decisions of courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction showed the worthlessness of a digest as compared with a code. A code cut the knot which a digest left to be disentangled. There were certain heads of the law which lend themselves easily to the process of codification. Such were, for example, the law of evidence, the criminal law, the mercantile law, the law of real property. If a complete code were beyond us, portions of it might be attainable, and would render the great result of less labour and easier accomplishment. He had said in Parliament, and he here repeated, that if he could he would endeavour to deal with the law of evidence in this way next year. Through the labours of others, and especially of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, there was a mass of material ready to hand which a reasonable amount of effort could, without difficulty, work into a bill. A code would be the best return for the money, and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer was ready to vote the money. The making of such a code ought to be intrusted to three or four men of the highest position and reputation, whose services should be well rewarded. Whether there should be one system of law for the three kingdoms was a question for politicians rather than jurists. But there were points in each of the laws of the three kingdoms which might judiciously be incorporated. He would invest each class of court with the whole jurisdiction of the other class—make every court of law a court of equity, and every court of equity a court of law. With respect to the changes in the Court of Final Appeal, it was not easy to suggest a remedy unless it involved the destruction of the present court. It was indefensible to have two courts of appeal, one for these islands, and one for the rest of the empire, each entirely independent of each other, and which might make the law different in England from the law in India, Australia, or the Dominion. The House of Lords held its sittings without any regard to the engagements of the other courts, and it was absolutely irresponsible. The Chancery

appeals were at one time decided by a single peer. At present the House of Lords did not summon the Judges often; but when they did, they frequently overruled their decisions. No alteration could be satisfactory which left things in such a state. The Judicature Commission, in its first report, had abstained from saying a word about the House of Lords. In its second report the subject of appeal is not mentioned, and the present Lord Chancellor's two schemes had not met with much support. A Select Committee of the House of Lords had admitted the weakness of the judicial power of the House, and proposed the addition of judges, but these were not to have any of the privileges now accorded to the ex-Lord Chancellors. He (Sir J. Coleridge) could not propose such a measure to the House of Commons. He was opposed to conferring such power on county court judges as to make them do the most of the work now done in the superior courts. He thought the present system of the judges of the superior courts going circuit should be continued, with some modification; and he believed the more sensible plan would be a redistribution of judicial circuits, and then our thirty-one paid judges would do the work with ease, and largely-increased dispatch. If that arrangement could not be made—which he denied—then he came to the conclusion that England should be divided into provinces, and sittings in banco held there, with an appeal to the capital, the judges going circuit as the county court judges now did. The first great law reform should, he believed, be the creation of a Minister who should be really responsible for the administration of the law and its amendment, such as existed in most foreign civilised countries. He advocated the appointment of a Minister of Justice; if not a code, a modification of certain portions of the law, an amended system of procedure, a complete jury system, a new court of appeal, and a simplifying of the land-transfer system on the Australian model. These were all measures which he considered himself pledged to support, but it would be idle to expect them to be effected soon unless greater interest were manifested in them by the country. He pressed upon all those who desired these things to lay their views before the country, and sooner or later they would succeed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The President of the Health Department, Dr. H. W. Acland, F.R.S., Professor in Oxford University, read an address on Monday, in which he noticed the change which had been wrought by recent sanitary legislation in the social condition of this country.

For the first time in our history an office had been formed for the regulation and amendment of the destitution of the greatly-increasing population of our country, and in the last Session another step was taken, that of committing to the people themselves the charge of their own health. He defined public health as the general condition or state of circumstances affecting the health of the people. There was a rising science of comparative national health, which was shown by statistical tables, and could be presented in the form of a diagram. We must endeavour to find out the way of getting at the precise data of mortality—the rate of life in all civilised portions of the world; and then try how briefly they might be expressed. Such was the astonishing success of inquiries made that the Registrar-General was actually able to tell us at breakfast once a week how the people are getting on not only in Oxford, London, Manchester, and so forth, but he told us also of New York, of Vienna, of Turin, of St. Petersburg, of Bombay, and of Bengal. We had now to consider, What should be done in England? Mr. Gladstone's Government had said that the local care of the public health, so far as concerned the working classes, should be handed over to the guardians of the poor; and he (Dr. Acland) thought this was quite right. But when Mr. Goschen, in the course of the last year or two, introduced his sanitary measure, it came in contact with the enormous question of local taxation, and the consequence was that his bill had to be withdrawn. Mr. Stansfeld, in his turn, with a rare combination of sagacity and impetuosity, introduced three sides of a sheet of foolscap, in which he placed this principle before the Legislature—that the care of the public health should be in the hands of a first-class Cabinet Minister, possessing within his office all the elements requisite for supervising the whole health of the nation. He was taunted with taking a narrow view of the question, and when the bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords, some of the newspapers actually did not notice it. Dr. Acland next considered the chief matters which are comprised in the cardinal ideas on the inquiry concerning health. He had twenty-nine of them, and there was not one which could be properly left out of legislation concerning national health. There were many questions to be asked with regard to hospitals. Should a county hospital, because it is supported by voluntary contributions, be exempted from inspection? On the list he had one subject which may not at first seem to have much connection with public health and local government—viz., the reorganisation of charities. It seemed to him impossible that we should go on for another quarter or half a century without dealing with this subject, without seeing that there is no waste of the energies and powers either of Governments or individuals in caring for those who need care. Instead of committees squabbling as to who was and who was not eligible for aid, and matters of that sort, there must be a combination of the powers of the State with those of individuals upon this subject, or, in point of fact, they would come to a dead lock. That was his answer to the sharp criticism that we sometimes hear as to the impropriety of collecting in one central office what is called the care of destitution and the care of health. The two subjects were inseparable, and in the present state of civilisation it was necessary that in some form or other these two great departments of the State should be united. In adopting that plan the Government of Mr. Gladstone proceeded upon the wise principle that, instead of waiting until they could construct a perfect theoretical system, they would avail themselves of the existing institutions and habits of the country. In resting upon the local self-government of the country for the administration of this vast subject Mr. Gladstone followed the principle which has made England what she is. He relied upon the principle which has made her people self-reliant, and therefore capable. He recollected that he was dealing with a practical people, who, when they have duties assigned to them, and are told calmly and kindly how they are to discharge them, would not refuse to act up to their character as Englishmen. The Public Health Act, he believed, had conferred upon the great central authority and upon the very competent person who held the chief position in it the power to drive the country into such measures, in the several localities, as might be desirable, and to obtain the assistance of any number of experts to aid him and the local authorities in their honest and upright endeavours for the promotion of the national health. With regard to the legislation of the next Session, Dr. Acland said he would not take the responsibility of urging the Government to take up further action next year. He earnestly desired there might be no Public Health Bill in the next Session, and that the power of the Government should be

given to the question of local taxation. His reason was perfectly plain. We could not expect to treat this public health question with finality; and local taxation must be settled before completing arrangements for the payment of new officers and even for assigning to them their proper duties. He would implore the association to support the Government until they saw the effects of the existing laws and until the local authorities throughout the country had had time to mature their plans. It is only waiting for a few months, when both parties in the House of Commons might combine together to prepare a permanent sanitary code, and not a mere consolidation. In conclusion, Dr. Acland pointed out that healthy minds were dependent on healthy bodies.

ECONOMY AND TRADE.

In this department, on Tuesday, the president, Sir John Bowring, commented on the utility of statistics for the advancement both of commerce and industry and of social science. He said: It may be doubted whether there is any topic of social or individual interest which is not in some way or other to be tested by statistical and economical results; at all events, it may be contended that when such results are attainable they will tend much to the elucidation of any and every controversy. The late enormous increase in the prices of all the necessities of life, especially in food and fuel, cannot be passed over unnoticed. It is believed to exceed an average of 20 per cent, so that a fixed income of £100 a year will be practically reduced to a value of £80; and the heaviest burden will fall on the consumption of coal, of which the sudden augmentation of the market price is such as has never been experienced. It is not to be expected that Parliament would offend the laws of political economy by prohibiting exportation or laying on an export duty, and perhaps the untaxed importation from foreign markets will in some respects relieve the British consumer; but we cannot expect a very serious reduction in price, and must be prepared for the consequences in all our manufactures. The pressure will be felt most severely by the least opulent of the middle classes and by the agricultural labourers. Workmen employed in manufactures can associate, as they mostly reside in cities and towns, and by strikes and combinations force a rise in the price of labour; and wherever the number of persons seeking employment is less than those who are required, a rise of wages is inevitable, and the great prosperity of our mining and manufacturing interests has enabled the employed to obtain better terms from their employers, both in the shape of additional wages and a curtailment of the hours of work. But masters and workmen are alike too generally ignorant of the peremptory and paramount laws of political economy; they will finally regulate all contracts; and the best advice to masters is that they should cede to the reasonable demands of their servants; and to these latter that they should carefully guard their savings in the day of prosperity, as the day of adversity will assuredly come. The statistics of emigration are a valuable contribution to the history of our race. Who could have fancied such a development of knowledge and of trade as that to which the settlement of a few individuals from England has led in the establishment of the United States, the Australian and Canadian colonies, and other distant regions? The growth of nations, the mingling of races, the decay, the disappearance or absorption of the inferior types of man to give place to a constantly-improving model. The Post Office statistics are among the most instructive, as illustrating the development of trade growing from the facilities of intercourse. We have a pretty accurate knowledge of the number of letters received and dispatched in the United Kingdom. It would be interesting, were it possible, to ascertain the amount of correspondence through the civilised world.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR.

One very useful paper, in the Economy and Trade Section, on Friday, was that of Mr. Alsager Hay Hill, who treated of "Some existing impediments to the free circulation of labour, with suggestions for their removal." Mr. Hill first called attention to the abnormal amount of pauperism in the metropolis, the midlands, and the agricultural counties, even in prosperous seasons like the present. In the agricultural counties it was urged that a certain portion of the population was in winter kept in employment rather by the generosity of the farmers than by the industrial requirements of the district. Without entering on the general question of pauperism, Mr. Hill enumerated, as the most important impediments to the free circulation of labour—(1) the extreme ignorance of the mass of the people both of local geography and local industries—an ignorance which could only be removed by slow processes; (2) the operation of the poor law, both by its law of settlement and its make-believe labour-tests; (3) the dearth of locomotion from one part of the country to another; (4) the too strictly local character of provident and friendly societies, by which industrial energy is checked even among the best labourers. By way of remedies for these evils Mr. Hill suggested the wider diffusion of information on the condition and requirements of the labour market in town and country, the gradual abolition of the law of settlement and closer limitation of outdoor relief, the amalgamation or nationalisation of friendly and benefit societies, and the establishment of cheap return tickets granted to workmen for periods of a month or more. Such tickets had already been granted for pleasure purposes, and he did not see why they should not equally be issued for industrial purposes.

LOCAL TAXATION.

In the same section, on another day, there was a discussion upon the principles which regulate local taxation and administration. On this subject Mr. J. Scott, author of the second Taylor prize essay on local taxation, awarded by the Statistical Society of London, contributed a paper in which he maintained that, although taxation had increased of late, the burden was not heavier, there having been a proportionate increase in wealth and population; but, with a view to the future increase of local burdens which was likely to take place, it would be well to readjust the present local charges so as to throw upon the whole country all such as were strictly imperial burdens. The main items which ought thus to be transferred came under the heads of the administration of justice, including the cost of police and of prisons, and the maintenance of pauper lunatics. New rates, such as those for education, were now being levied, which were not of peculiar benefit to land, and those should be met by a local income tax levied on the plan of the local direct taxation in France. A paper was read also upon this subject by Captain Craigie, and was followed by a long debate, in which Sir Massy Lopes, M.P.; Mr. Pell, M.P.; Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., and other gentlemen took part.

In the Repression of Crime Section, Mr. J. H. Kennaway, M.P., delivered his address, as president, on Saturday, and examined the resolutions of the late International Congress on Prison Discipline. He expressed his opinion that it was necessary to look to the deterrent effect of punishment in keeping others from crime, as well as to the reformatory

influence upon the mind of the convict. He also considered that the labour of convicts should be applied to producing articles required by the Government. Mr. Serjeant Cox, Deputy Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions; Mr. T. B. Baker, of Gloucestershire; Miss Mary Carpenter, of Bristol; Mr. Tracy Gould, and Mrs. Meredith took part on several occasions in the discussion of this section.

In the Department of Education, on Friday, Mr. G. W. Hastings, the president, entered into a wide review of the legislation for the reform of the grammar schools and the Universities, and for the better instruction of the working classes in which Parliament has of late years been engaged; but he dwelt more fully on the working of the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. He thought the new school boards were doing their duty well; but he wanted to see a compulsory law for the attendance of all children at school in every district of England. As for the kind of instruction to be given, he attached the greatest importance to training the mind in a scientific habit of thought, so as to observe carefully and reason correctly. Other papers were read on the days following: by Miss Shirreff, on the education of girls; by Mr. W. P. Collier, against corporal punishment for school children; and resolutions were passed desiring the Government to take up again the dropped second part of Mr. Forster's Endowed Schools Act, by which all middle-class schools would be put under Government inspection. Dr. W. B. Hodgson, of Edinburgh, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Lady Bowring, and Miss Tod, of Belfast, joined in some of the debates on education. Sir Stafford Northcote said, after all, he had no doubt that the existing schools were doing good, notwithstanding the alleged failures. If they were not doing all that was desired in respect of general intelligence, they were developing among children habits of order, cleanliness, and civility, together with improved manners, and, as might be seen in the cricket-field, a readiness to act amicably together.

The agricultural labourer, in the course of the meeting, came in for a considerable share of discussion, and upon this subject one of the papers read was by Sir Baldwin Leighton, who described some of the successful efforts which had been made in the west of England to improve the labourer's condition. The hon. Baronet advocated the building of better cottages, the granting of pieces of allotment-ground, and the establishment of co-operative farms.

A subject of high importance—that of the registration and transfer of landed estate—was brought forward by Sir Richard Torrens, M.P. for Cambridge, late Governor of South Australia. The Attorney-General presided, and Mr. Daniel, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Cox, Mr. John Hodgkin, Mr. Freeman, and other legal members of the congress listened to Sir R. Torrens's exposition of the working of the Australian Land Act with great interest. He explained the great advantages and practical success of the Australian system of conveyancing by registration of title. Mr. Daniel, a county court Judge, and the other barristers, expressed their conviction that some such change was imperatively required.

Among the other special discussions were those upon the projected confederation of our colonial empire, the pollution of rivers and disposal of town sewage, the liability of railway companies for accidents to their passengers' lives and limbs, and a variety of other topics more or less essential to the science of social welfare. The members of the congress were entertained by the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport, and by other representatives of local hospitality, at the Townhall and elsewhere; they were invited by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe to visit his park, and by the Earl of St. Germans to Port Eliot: they also inspected the dockyards. The congress of next year will be held at Norwich.

Meetings took place during the congress which were outside the business of its sections and departments. A public meeting—at which three thousand persons, mostly of the working class, were assembled—was held, on Friday evening, in the Albert Hall, Plymouth. Lord Napier and Ettrick was in the chair; and the speakers were the Attorney-General, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Dr. Acland, Mr. Alfred Rooker, Sir J. Bowring, and Mr. W. Morrison, M.P. They urged the working men to practise temperance to preserve their health, to seek good school education for their children and self-culture for themselves, to avoid strikes and every kind of waste, to form co-operative associations, and to make a wise use of the electoral franchise. On the last day of the congress there was an influential meeting in Devonport to promote the establishment of a first-rate ladies' college, under the Devon and Cornwall branch of the National Education Union. It is hoped that the teachings of Social Science will bear good fruit in that district.

It was announced by the Council of the Social Science Association that a member of the Spanish Parliament has offered a prize of £500 for the best essay on the establishment of an International Tribunal, to decide matters in dispute between nations.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left Hawarden Castle on Wednesday for Scotland.

Following the upward movement at Berlin, the Bank of Frankfurt has raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

A hurricane has swept over the Windward Islands. Many vessels have been wrecked, great damage has been done to property on shore, and several lives have been lost.

The foundation-stone of a new Episcopal church in Pollockshaws-road, Glasgow, was laid, on Monday, by the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

The *Belfast Newsletter* states that the claims lodged with the Town Clerk for compensation for malicious injuries to property during the late riots amount to £14,000, exclusive of £3000 claimed by the widow of Constable Morion.

The annual ploughing-match and exhibition of horticultural and agricultural produce, in connection with the Wokingham Agricultural Association, were held on Tuesday, at Bearwood. Mr. J. Walter, M.P., distributed the prizes and delivered a brief address to the labourers.

A free public library for Rochdale was opened on Wednesday. It contains 11,770 books. At the public meeting which was held afterwards the Bishop of Manchester recommended to working men the study of political economy, which, he said, would teach them the true relations between capital and labour, and show them to what extent strikes and combinations, which might sometimes be good in themselves, could be carried without proving disastrous to the country.

Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., who is engaged in restoring the old Abbey Church of Selby, presided at the annual meeting of the Selby School of Art, yesterday week, and distributed the prizes. He urged on the students the importance of careful drawing, and bore testimony to the good which schools of art and drawing classes were doing. Many instances had come under his notice of the value of this instruction to young workmen. Mr. Buckmaster then addressed the meeting on the proper teaching of art-schools. He referred particularly to its influence on domestic art and art-manufactures.

MUSIC.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record ended with the close of the Wednesday evening concert. The first portion of Thursday morning's performances consisted of Bach's St. Matthew "Passion music," the remainder of the day having been devoted to Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"). Both works were well given, especially the former, which in some respects went better than we have yet heard it. This was particularly the case in the prominence given to the chorales for sopranos running through the first chorus and that at the end of the first part, which were realised as they should be, and as they scarcely yet have been in English performance. The retaining this latter chorus, too—omitted recently in London—is to be commended, as also must be the judicious tempo adopted by the conductor, Mr. Done, in this and most other instances. The solos were well sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The violin obligato to the contralto air, "Have mercy upon me" (sung by Madame Patey), was skilfully played by Mr. Sainton. In the "Lobgesang" the solos were allotted to Mdlle. Titiens, Miss A. Fairman, and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The three symphonic movements which precede the vocal portion of Mendelssohn's cantata were finely played by the orchestra.

The specialty at Thursday evening's concert was a performance of the music which Beethoven composed in 1812 to Kotzebue's "Ruins of Athens." As usual, the wondrously suggestive chorus of dervishes pleased so much that it had to be repeated. The other choral movements, especially that combined with the festal march, were very effectively given, as was the duet for Greek slaves by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The orchestral features of the score, including the overture and the characteristic Turkish march, were finely given. A brilliant violin fantasia by Mr. Sainton, and miscellaneous vocal music terminating with the National Anthem, completed the programme of the last evening concert.

Of the final performance of Friday morning, "The Messiah," it is only requisite to say that the solos were sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Titiens, Miss A. Fairman, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The performances have been conducted throughout with sound judgment by Mr. Done.

The total amount of the collections announced on each of the festival days approached £900.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The seventeenth of these triennial meetings commenced on Monday evening. The festivals held here are not to be confounded with those of the three choirs—the one hundred and forty-ninth meeting of which, at Worcester, has just been recorded. The Norwich Festival, like that of Birmingham (also triennial), has a distinct and individual existence and purpose. The performances at the three-choir festivals are given for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses, while those now referred to have for their object the increase of the means at the disposal of the hospitals and other charities of the city and county. In the former cases the resources are derived only from collections made at the doors of the cathedral after the morning services therein, and subsequent donations; whereas, at Norwich, where the cathedral is not used for these purposes, the dependence is chiefly on the profits arising from the sale of tickets.

Many interesting associations are connected with the Norwich festivals. It was here that Spohr's "Last Judgment" and "Crucifixion" were first made known to an English public, and it was expressly for one of these meetings that he composed his last oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon." So identified, indeed, is the composer's name with the Norwich festivals, that it would be only just that it should appear (if even but slightly) on each occasion. This is, indeed, generally the case, but the present festival is an exception.

The orchestra engaged here has been both numerous and efficient—nearly eighty in number, with M. Sainton as principal first violin, and also including many other eminent members of our opera bands. The chorus numbered upwards of 300, and the arrangements altogether have been on an extensive scale, such as is worthy of the reputation of the Norwich festivals and of their conductor, Sir Julius Benedict.

Monday and Tuesday mornings were devoted to general rehearsals, to which the public were admitted; and the two first performances, properly so called, took place on the evenings of those days. On Monday evening, after the National Anthem, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Festival Te Deum" was performed, conducted by the composer, and the incidental solos, "When thou tokest," and those with chorus, "To Thee, Cherubim," and "O Lord, save Thy people," sung by Mdlle. Titiens, as on the occasion of the first performance of the work at the Crystal Palace, on May 1, in celebration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Of the merits and characteristics of the composition we then spoke fully, and have now merely to record its enhanced effect as heard in St. Andrew's Hall, which, we may here remind the reader, was formerly the nave of a magnificent Gothic church. The first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation" closed the concert of Monday evening—the solos by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lancia, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Patey.

The programme of Tuesday evening consisted partly of miscellaneous selections, which were interspersed with two special works, both composed expressly for this festival. After Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio," Mr. Hugh Pierson's chorus, "Ye Mariners of England," and an aria from Mercadante's "Il Giuramento," sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Macfarren's new cantata, "Outward Bound," was performed. The text for this has been supplied by Mr. John Oxenford, who has put together the framework of a simple story of the embarkation of a ship's crew in Yarmouth Roads, the warnings of a mermaid, the wreck of the vessel, the rescue of the mariners, and their happy reunion with the friends and relatives who had witnessed their peril from the shore. The characters concerned are the mermaid, the sailor's wife, and her husband; and the solo music assigned to these was very effectively sung by Madame Florence Lancia, Madame Patey, and Mr. Cummings. The work is divided into six movements—"The Embarkation," "The Sailor's Wife," "Weighing Anchor," "The Mermaid," "The Sailor and his Messmates," and "The Storm." The best of these is the simplest, the wife's song, a charming piece of genuine musical expression, just suited to the style of Madame Patey, who sang it admirably. The somewhat over-elaborated scena for the mermaid, with chorus, is to be commended chiefly for its skilful and effective orchestral details. The extremely difficult vocal (we had nearly said unvocal) solo was cleverly executed by Madame Lancia. The jovial ballad of the sailor was given by Mr. Cummings with capital appreciation of its robust, nautical style. Of the concerted pieces, the opening chorus and the four-part song, "The anchor while we raise," are the best; the final storm movement is somewhat strained in the effort to approach what has only been realised

by the greatest of composers—Beethoven. The work was well received in some portions, in others somewhat coldly. The other novelty of Tuesday evening was a "Festival Overture" by Mr. F. H. Cowen, of whose compositions we have already had several occasions to speak in high terms. The piece now referred to is bright and tuneful throughout, with a large infusion of dance rhythm and some very clever and effective instrumentation. It was conducted by the composer, and was much applauded. The remainder of the concert consisted chiefly of well-known operatic pieces, and songs and ballads, executed by the principal singers, among whom was Mdlle. Albani, whose reception was as favourable as that with which she met during her first season at the Royal Italian opera this year.

The first morning performance, on Wednesday, consisted of "Elijah," of which it is only necessary to say that the principal solo music was sung by Mesdames Florence Lancia and Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Mr. Santley, Mr. Patey.

Of the remaining festival performances we must speak next week.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

The Adelphi reopened on Saturday under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, having during the recess undergone much reparation and embellishment, with improvements both in the balcony, boxes, and stalls, tending to the convenience and comfort of the spectator. The general appearance is certainly bright and attractive, and an air of freshness gives a cheerfulness of tone to the interior in which it has long been deficient. The return of Madame Celeste to the stage, preparatory to her departure for America, caused a large audience to assemble in every part of the house, but especially in the gallery, which was extra noisy and demonstrative. Other evidences of excitement in the more fashionable parts of the auditorium testified to the fact that a special interest was felt in the return of a great artiste to the boards in one of the most effective of her characters. Miami, in "The Green Bushes," is identified with the name of Madame Celeste, and is in itself one of the most graceful of melodramatic heroines, refined in its motives though deadly in its passion, and surrounded with romantic accessories which lend a wild beauty to situations that occur beyond the limits of civilised life. Her remorse, too, as shown in the final act of the drama, is skilfully invested with a tragic dignity which leaves on the mind the sense of an elevated aim as the pervading spirit of the work. Madame Celeste fully enters into this, and plays the whole with the care, and skill, and propriety of a conscientious artist who holds in high estimation the rôle which she has undertaken to embody. Her acting on the present occasion was wanting in nothing of her accustomed vigour, and abounded in the enthusiasm, and still more in the pathos, of her former years. She has defied "age to wither her," and can still act with all the buoyancy and brilliancy of her youth; her eye is not dimmed, and her step is as elastic as ever. From the first she has been well supported in the performance of this part; and on the present occasion her fellow-artists were thoroughly competent to their respective rôles. Mrs. Alfred Mellon retains the character of Nelly O'Neil, and with it all the pathos and humour which has still delighted the public from the beginning of her career. The part of Geraldine, in which we all recollect Mrs. Yates, was on this occasion intrusted to a young actress (Miss Leigh), who has now been for some time rising in estimation, and whose purity of style, as well as beauty of person, must command the admiration of judicious critics. The comic underplot of this drama has always afforded room for the display of eccentric acting; and Mr. Britain Wright and Mr. B. Egan, in Muster Grinnidge and Jack Gong, exert themselves to the utmost to maintain the reputation of the characters. Inferior, perhaps, to Paul Bedford and Edward Wright, they yet extorted roars of laughter and applause. Wild Murtogh found a suitable representative in Mr. A. Glover, and the susceptible Connor O'Kennedy was picturesquely interpreted by Mr. J. G. Shore, a well-practised and able actor. The appointments of the stage are excellent, and the new scenery reflects special honour on Mr. F. Lloyds. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the house throughout. Madame Celeste, Mrs. Mellon, and Miss Leigh were all summoned before the curtain at the conclusion of the second act, and the final tableau was repeated in obedience to the call of the audience. There can be no doubt that this re-engagement of Madame Celeste will prove an extraordinary success.

QUEEN'S.

On Saturday Miss Neilson appeared at this theatre, previous to her departure for America, in the character of Juliet, in which she has justly attained a high reputation, the part of Romeo being confided to Mr. George Rignold, who sustained it admirably. There is no character more difficult of execution than Romeo; it is so easy to be too robust in it, and so hard to maintain the passion at its height without a degree of violence which interferes with the ideal. Miss Neilson shows some rare qualities as the representative of the love-sick maiden, in her full appreciation of the poetry of the part, and her consummate mastery in the delivery of the great speeches and soliloquies. Mr. W. H. Vernon, as Mercutio, was more than satisfactory. The Queen Mab description won well-merited applause. Altogether, this performance of the greatest love-tragedy in the world is worthy public patronage; but we regret to note that the house was thinly attended. Approbation, however, was frequently expressed, and for the most part in the proper places.

GAIETY.

Mr. Reece has given to the stage another in addition to the many versions of "Ali Baba; or, The Forty Thieves," which, as a burlesque, may take rank with the most successful of such pieces. Mr. Toole, as Ali Baba, availed himself of the manifold opportunities afforded him by the author, and added to them inventions of his own, which convulsed the house with laughter. Nor less efficient was Miss E. Farren, as Ganem, his son. Her excessive animation imparted life to every point. Mr. J. G. Taylor, as the thriving brother, contributed much to the comic element. A ballet concluded the piece in a very effective manner, supported by Mr. H. Collier and Mesdames M. Smithers and G. Wright. Another had been introduced in an earlier scene, and engaged the corps de ballet, under the direction of Miss Osborn. The music of the extravaganza is derived from the most authentic sources, and much aids the triumph which has undoubtedly been secured for the entire performance.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Under the title of "The Atonement," a dramatic version of Victor Hugo's romance of "Les Misérables" has been produced here, with deserved success. Mr. Charles Sennett, as Jean Valjean, acted with force and dignity. Mr. Muskerrey is the adapter of the piece, and has shown considerable skill in compressing a complex story within stage limits. The scenery, by Mr. Hyde, illustrating the incidents is good.





THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN: THE MARCH PAST AT BEACON HILL, AMESBURY.

WORK AND WAGES.

The London bakers, masters and men, met on Tuesday and definitely arranged their dispute. The strike notices will now be withdrawn. The men have gained all their points with the exception of the price for overtime, which is to be on rather a lower scale than they proposed. It is now agreed that the trade shall recognise a fixed minimum scale of wages—viz., foremen, 30s.; Scotch forehands, 26s.; second hands, 24s.; third hands, 21s.; each to be allowed the ordinary perquisites; that the hours of work shall be from four to four; and that overtime shall be paid for at 9d. an hour for foremen and 6d. for other hands. The men had asked 1s., 9d., and 6d. an hour. On the Sunday-dinner question only a resolution was passed—viz., "That we believe Sunday bakings are a wrong done to the journeymen, and will therefore use our moral influence to bring about their abolition."

The barbers of London are organising a movement for fewer hours of labour and a "free Sunday." It is generally held amongst the "profession" that a compulsory Sunday-closing bill passed through the Legislature will alone obtain a remedy for this and other grievances.

On Wednesday a landlord manifesto on the agricultural questions of the day was issued by the Duke of Rutland, in the form of a speech at the annual dinner of the Derbyshire Agricultural Society. His Grace combated the demand for freer importation of foreign cattle by showing that the total number imported in the year 1871 represented only about 2 per cent of the home stock—a proportion which might soon be saved by averting disease from our own cattle. Statistics were adduced to prove that the meat supply was increasing faster than the consumers. His Grace afterwards broached the labour question with similar vigour.

At the weekly meeting of ironmasters at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, a material fall took place in prices. There is much foreign competition: Belgium is making girders far under our lowest quotations; and Germany has just secured a good order for railway tools which had been previously offered to firms in this country.

It is stated that the North Staffordshire colliers have demanded an advance of 15 per cent on the present rate of wages, and that each man shall also be supplied weekly with 4 cwt. of coal gratis.

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THE IMPERIAL FESTIVITIES AT BERLIN: CROWD AT THE ILLUMINATIONS DURING THE SERENADE BY THE PRUSSIAN GUARDS.

THE QUEEN AT DUNROBIN.

During the Queen's stay at Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, of which we gave an Illustration last week, her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of a monument to be erected in the Castle grounds in memory of the late Duchess, her personal friend, and Mistress of the Robes in her household. This monument will consist of an Eleanor Cross, of freestone, from a quarry on the estate, with a bronze bust of the lamented Duchess. Its site is on a terrace of green turf, to the right of the principal avenue, and within view of the railway and high road. The interesting ceremony, of which we give an Illustration, took place on the Monday. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess, the Marchioness of Westminster, Earl and Countess Granville, Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, and the ladies and gentlemen attending her Majesty. On a platform covered with red cloth, and protected by a canopy of white, the stone was placed in position. A guard of honour of the Sutherland Volunteers, in their Highland uniform, with the band of that corps, was stationed around the platform. A number of spectators—the tenantry of the Duke's estates, subscribers to this Memorial, and others—were assembled to witness the ceremony, which was short and simple. The Rev. J. Maxwell Joass, having offered a suitable prayer, addressed her Majesty in the name of the committee of subscribers. He referred to the last occasion of a Royal visit to Sutherland, that of the Scottish King Alexander I., more than six hundred years ago, and he compared that barbarous age with the present; but he assured her Majesty that the clansmen of Sutherland were as loyal now as ever they were in former times, and they gave the Queen a hearty Highland welcome. He then spoke of the late Duchess; her private virtues, and of the high place she held in the esteem of her Royal mistress; her charities to the poor, and her zeal for the relief of suffering humanity all over the world. As an instance of her affection for her own Highland home and people, he read the last address of her Grace to the Sutherland Volunteers, after the death of her husband. In conclusion, he said that this act of kindness done by her Majesty would be gratefully remembered by the men of Sutherland.

The Queen received the address through Lord Granville, and said:—"It gives me the greatest pleasure to testify on this occasion my love and esteem for the beloved Duchess, my valued friend, with whose children I am now staying. I wish to express my warmest thanks for the hearty and loyal welcome I have met with at Sutherland."

A bottle, hermetically sealed, and containing the coins of the realm and medallion of the late Duchess, copies of the local papers and the *Times* of Friday, with an article on the reclaiming of the waste lands of Sutherland, was placed in the cavity of the stone, and covered by a brass plate with a suitable inscription, concluding thus:—"This foundation-stone was laid by Queen Victoria of England, in Testimony of her Love and Friendship, Sept. 9, 1872." The Queen, with an elegant silver trowel, spread the mortar, and the stone was lowered. Her Majesty then gave three blows with the mallet. The Duke of Sutherland thanked the Queen for the honour done to the family. The band of the Sutherland Volunteers played the Royal Anthem, and the ceremony was over. The sketch from which our Illustration is engraved shows the Queen in the act of laying the stone. The Duke of Sutherland, in volunteer uniform, stands opposite her Majesty. Prince Leopold, in Highland dress, stands with the ladies behind the Queen, Lord Ronald Leveson Gower stands on the steps of the platform.

THE EMPERORS AT BERLIN.

The festivities at Berlin upon the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Germany were described in our Special Correspondent's letter of last week. We now present some Illustrations of the proceedings on Saturday week, the 7th inst., which was the great day for the Imperial visitors' entertainment. There was the review of 35,000 Prussian troops at Tempelhof in the morning; a grand dinner in the evening, in the Weisse Saal or White Hall of the Royal Palace; and a military serenade of music called the Zapfenstreich, or Retreat, performed by the united bands of the regiments of Prussian Guards under the windows of the palace, accompanied by an illumination with the electric light, lime light, and Bengal lights. All this took place on the same day; the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia also went to the opera, but the Emperor of Austria, who is in mourning for a family bereavement, stayed that evening in the palace. On the Monday their Imperial Majesties went to the neighbourhood of Spandau to see the performance of military manoeuvres near the village of Staken. This also is the subject of one of our Illustrations. In the evening the three Emperors were entertained by the Crown Prince and Princess in the New Palace of Potsdam. The Emperor of Austria left Berlin on the Wednesday, and next day the Emperor of Russia took his departure, but was accompanied by the Emperor of Germany in the same railway carriage as far as Marienburg, where the anniversary of the union of West Prussia with Brandenburg is celebrated with great national rejoicings.

In our Illustration of the review at Tempelhof the three Emperors are seen riding past the line of Fusilier Grenadiers, of which regiment the Emperor of Austria is honorary commander. Francis Joseph occupies the middle place, having the Emperor William on his right and the Czar Alexander on his left hand. Among the attendant Princes and Generals are the Prince of Wurtemberg, commanding the Prussian Guards, the Duke of Oldenburg, and the Grand Duke of Baden; Prince Bismarck, in a cuirassier's uniform, is seen at the left hand of the Engraving.

The entry of their Imperial Majesties into the banquet-hall at the palace is another interesting scene. The Empress Augusta of Germany is conducted to the table by the two illustrious guests of her husband, one holding each hand, the Emperor of Russia on her right, the Emperor of Austria on her left. The Emperor of Germany follows, with his amiable daughter-in-law, Victoria, Crown Princess of Prussia and Germany, Princess Royal of England, taking his arm. The Crown Prince, with another lady on his arm, comes last of the party. The Emperors of Russia and Austria wore Prussian military uniforms, with the star and chain of the Black Eagle; while the Emperor of Germany wore an Austrian uniform, with the blue scarf of the Russian Order of St. Andrew; and the Crown Prince, reversing the compliment, had a Russian uniform, with an Austrian decoration; the ladies were attired in white and blue satin. Two hundred guests sat down in the White Hall to this state dinner, which took place at the early hour of four in the afternoon. They remained at table an hour and a quarter, after which the Emperor William, with the Czar, went to see the ballet. During their absence, the Emperor Francis Joseph was visited by the diplomatic representatives of foreign Courts at Berlin. After they left, came the 1200 bandmen of the Guards, under the palace windows, playing not only the Austrian National Hymn and the Radetzky March, but the national

tunes of Russia and Prussia, ending with the tremendous Zapfenstreich. The electric light on the roof of the palace, mingling with the red and green Bengal lights, and the yellow glare of torches carried by a procession in the square, had a bewildering effect. In the chief streets of the city, Unter den Linden and the Wilhelm-Strasse, the illuminations brought together a vast crowd of spectators, and there was a crush in one place by which several persons were killed.

The military manoeuvres exhibited on the Monday were of some interest. One division of the troops, who were assumed to have forced the enemy to raise the siege of Spandau, were marching in pursuit, to prevent the other party from escaping with their heavy artillery. Leaving Spandau from two sides, the troops proceeded west, and cautiously approached the heights near the village of Staken, where the imaginary adversary had halted. While the cavalry, who came from another quarter, were crossing the Havel, on a bridge constructed by the Engineers, the infantry began to attack the heights. The struggle was kept up for some time; at last the riflemen stormed the heights with extraordinary skill and rapidity, and the cavalry, executing a grand charge, gave the finishing blow to the shattered host. The sketch we have engraved shows the Uhlans crossing the pontoon-bridge at Pickelsdorf.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The award of the Geneva Court of Arbitration was formally made on Saturday last. The decision is based wholly upon the three rules creating an *ex post facto* law which were embodied in the Treaty of Washington. The Court unanimously found Great Britain wrong so far as the Alabama was concerned, this decision being based upon the first and third of the rules. By a majority of four to one (the British arbitrator alone dissenting), Great Britain is found liable for the acts of the Florida—this case coming, in the opinion of the majority, within the terms of all the rules. By a majority of three to two (the arbitrators of Great Britain and Brazil dissenting), Great Britain is held liable for the acts of the Shenandoah after her visit to Melbourne. In this case the decision is based upon the second and third rules. The tenders or auxiliary vessels follow the decision of the principal vessels. As regards the Retribution, the Georgia, the Sumter, the Nashville, the Tallahassee, and the Chicamauga, it was decided that she did not incur any liability; and as regards the Sallie, the Jefferson Davis, the Music, the Boston, and the V. H. Joy, proofs were declared to be wanting. The Court, by three votes against two, refused to award America an indemnity for the cost of pursuing the cruisers, and unanimously declined to grant any indemnity for eventual losses. The Court, in awarding the lump sum of 15,500,000 dols. (about £3,229,166) in gold, considered that it took the course most in consonance with the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Washington, and it was agreed that all the claims mentioned under the treaty and submitted to the tribunal were finally and absolutely settled.

The amount of the claims preferred before the tribunal, as appears from the revised statement of claims presented on the part of the United States in April last, was 19,739,097 dols. in gold, to which was added a claim for expenses of pursuit and capture to the amount of 7,080,475 dols., with interest at 7 per cent on the whole amount for about ten years, or, in all, 45,500,000 dols. in gold (about £9,479,166).

THE AWARD.

The following is the text of the award:—

Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America having agreed by art. 1 of the treaty concluded and signed at Washington on May 8, 1871, to refer all the claims "generally known as the Alabama Claims" to a Tribunal of Arbitration to be composed of five arbitrators named—one by her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, one by his Majesty the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, one by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and her Britannic Majesty, the President of the United States, his Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, having respectively named their arbitrators: to wit, her Britannic Majesty—Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Baronet, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Chief Justice of England; the President of the United States—Charles Francis Adams, Esq.; his Majesty the King of Italy—his Excellency Count Frederic Sclopis of Salerano, a Knight of the Order of the Annunziata, Minister of State, Senator of the Kingdom of Italy; the President of the Swiss Confederation—Mr. James Stämpfli; his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil—his Excellency Marcus Antonio d'Araujo, Viscount d'Itajubá, a Grande of the Empire of Brazil, Member of the Council of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France. And the five arbitrators above named having assembled at Geneva (in Switzerland), in one of the chambers of the Hôtel de Ville, on Dec. 15, 1871, in conformity with the terms of the second article of the Treaty of Washington of May 8 of that year, and having proceeded to the inspection and verification of their respective powers, which were found duly authenticated, the Tribunal of Arbitration was declared duly organised.

The agents named by each of the high contracting parties, by virtue of the same art. 2, to wit: For her Britannic Majesty—Charles Stuart Aubrey, Lord Tenderden, a peer of the United Kingdom, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and for the United States of America—John C. Bancroft Davis, Esq.; whose powers were found likewise duly authenticated, then delivered to each of the arbitrators the printed case prepared by each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relied, in conformity with the terms of the third article of the said treaty.

In virtue of the decision made by the tribunal at its first session, the counter-case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence, referred to in art. 4 of the said treaty, were delivered by the respective agents of the two parties to the secretary of the tribunal on April 15, 1872, at the Chamber of Conference, at the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva.

The tribunal, in accordance with the vote of adjournment passed at their second session, held on Dec. 16, 1871, re-assembled at Geneva on June 15, 1872, and the agent of each of the parties duly delivered to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party the printed argument referred to in art. 4 of the said treaty.

The tribunal, having since fully taken into their consideration the treaty and also the cases, counter-cases, documents, evidence, and arguments, and likewise all other communications made to them by the two parties during the progress of their sittings, and having impartially and carefully examined the same, has arrived at the decision embodied in the present award.

Whereas, having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the said treaty, the arbitrators are bound under the terms of the said sixth article, "in deciding the matters submitted to them, to be governed by the three rules therein specified

and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case;"

And whereas the "due diligence" referred to in the first and third of the said rules ought to be exercised by neutral Governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either of the belligerents may be exposed from a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part;

And whereas the circumstances out of which the facts constituting the subject-matter of the present controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and the duties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by her Majesty on the 13th day of May, 1861;

And whereas the effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment, and armament of a vessel are not done away with by any commission which the Government of the belligerent Power, benefited by the violation of neutrality may afterwards have granted to that vessel; and the ultimate step, by which the offence is completed, cannot be admissible as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence;

And whereas the privilege of extraterritoriality accorded to vessels of war has been admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference between different nations, and therefore can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality;

And whereas the absence of a previous notice cannot be regarded as a failure in any consideration required by the law of nations, in those cases in which a vessel carries with it its own condemnation;

And whereas, in order to impart to any supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports or waters as a base of naval operations for a belligerent, it is necessary that the said supplies should be connected with special circumstances of time, of persons, or of place, which may combine to give them such character;

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly results from all the facts relative to the construction of the ship at first designated by the number 290, in the port of Liverpool, and its equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira through the agency of the vessels called the Agrippina and the Bahama dispatched from Great Britain to that end, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations; and especially that it omitted, notwithstanding the warnings and official representations made by the diplomatic agents of the United States during the construction of the said Number 290, to take in due time any effective measures of prevention, and that those orders which it did give at last for the detention of the vessel were issued so late that their execution was not practicable;

And whereas, after the escape of that vessel, the measures taken for its pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered sufficient to release Great Britain from the responsibility already incurred;

And whereas, in despite of the violations of the neutrality of Great Britain committed by the 290, this same vessel, later known as the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against, as it ought to have been, in any and every port within British jurisdiction in which it might have been found;

And whereas the Government of her Britannic Majesty cannot justify itself for a failure in due diligence on the plea of the insufficiency of the legal means of action which it possessed;

Four of the arbitrators, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth for reasons separately assigned by him, are of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and the third of the rules established by the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington.

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Florida, it results from all the facts relative to the construction of the Oreto in the port of Liverpool, and to its issue therefrom, which facts failed to induce the authorities in Great Britain to resort to measures adequate to prevent the violation of the neutrality of that nation, notwithstanding the warnings and repeated representations of the agents of the United States, that her Majesty's Government has failed to use due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality;

And whereas it likewise results from all the facts relative to the stay of the Oreto at Nassau, to her issue from that port, to her enlistment of men, to her supplies, and to her armory, with the co-operation of the British vessel Prince Alfred at Green Cay, that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities;

And whereas, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality of Great Britain committed by the Oreto, this same vessel, later known as the Confederate cruiser Florida, was, nevertheless, on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of British colonies;

And whereas the judicial acquittal of the Oreto at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred by her under the principles of international law, nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and of its stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously to that time incurred by Great Britain;

For these reasons the tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, is of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, in the second, and in the third of the rules established by art. 6 of the Treaty of Washington.

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Shenandoah, it results from all the facts relative to the departure from London of the merchant-vessel the Sea King, and to the transformation of that ship into a Confederate cruiser under the name of the Shenandoah, near the island of Madeira, that the Government of her Britannic Majesty is not chargeable with any failure, down to that date, in the use of due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality;

But whereas it results from all the facts connected with the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and especially with the augmentation which the British Government itself admits to have been clandestinely effected of her force by the enlistment of men within that port, that there was negligence on the part of the authorities at that place;

For these reasons the tribunal is unanimously of opinion that Great Britain has not failed, by any act or omission, to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of art. 6 in the Treaty of Washington, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, in respect of the vessel called the Shenandoah during the period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne.

And, by a majority of three to two voices, the tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed by omission to fulfil the duties prescribed by the second and third of the rules aforesaid in the case of this same vessel from and after her entry

into Hobson's Bay, and is, therefore, responsible for all acts committed by that vessel after her departure from Melbourne on Feb. 18, 1865.

And so far as relates to the vessels called the Tuscaloosa (tender to the Alabama), the Clarence, the Tacony, and the Archer (tenders to the Florida), the tribunal is unanimously of opinion that such tenders or auxiliary vessels, being properly regarded as accessories, must necessarily follow the lot of their principals, and be submitted to the same decision which applies to them respectively.

And so far as relates to the vessel called the Retribution, the tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion that Great Britain has not failed by any act or omission to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of art. 6 in the Treaty of Washington, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith.

And so far as relates to the vessels called the Georgia, the Sumter, the Nashville, the Tallahassee, and the Chickamauga, respectively, the tribunal is unanimously of opinion that Great Britain has not failed, by any act or omission, to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of art. 6 in the Treaty of Washington, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith.

And so far as relates to the vessels called the Sallie, the Jefferson Davis, the Music, the Boston, and the V. H. Joy respectively, the tribunal is unanimously of opinion that they ought to be excluded from consideration, for want of evidence.

And whereas, so far as relates to the particulars of the indemnity claimed by the United States, the cost of pursuit of the Confederate cruisers are not, in the judgment of the tribunal, properly distinguishable from the general expenses of the war carried on by the United States, the tribunal is, therefore, of opinion, by a majority of three to two voices, that there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

And whereas prospective earnings cannot properly be made the subject of compensation, inasmuch as they depend in their nature upon future and uncertain contingencies, the tribunal is unanimously of opinion that there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

And whereas, in order to arrive at an equitable compensation for the damages which have been sustained, it is necessary to set aside all double claims for the same losses and all claims for "gross freights" so far as they exceed "nett freights;" and whereas it is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and whereas, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of Washington, it is preferable to adopt the form of adjudication of a sum in gross rather than to refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to a board of assessors, as provided by art. 10 of the said treaty, the tribunal, making use of the authority conferred upon it by art. 7 of the said treaty, by a majority of four voices to one, awards to the United States the sum of 15,500,000 dols. in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal, conformably to the provisions contained in art. 7 of the aforesaid treaty.

And, in accordance with the terms of art. 11 of the said treaty, the tribunal declares that "all the claims referred to in the treaty as submitted to the tribunal are hereby fully, perfectly, and finally settled."

Furthermore, it declares that "each and everyone of the said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, or made, preferred, or laid before the tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and inadmissible."

In testimony whereof this present decision and award has been made in duplicate, and signed by the arbitrators who have given their assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of art. 7 of the said Treaty of Washington.

Made and concluded at the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva, in Switzerland, the 14th day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord, 1872.

C. F. ADAMS. STÄMPFLI.
FREDERIC SCLOPIS. Viscomte D'ITAJUBA.

Sir Alexander Cockburn declined to sign the award, and the Court unanimously agreed to allow his reasons for refusing to be entered upon the record of the proceedings.

PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for 1871-2 is published. Last year it made a grant of £10,000 towards the building of new Church schools, and a grant of £3500 towards the establishment of a system of inspection of the religious teaching, both in elementary schools and training colleges. These grants have in great measure been dispensed during the past year; and the report says that the work of inspection is very well begun. The society is next year to increase its grant for the examination of the training colleges. This year it authorises a grant of £5000 to Church training colleges on condition of their increasing their members; and this grant (only made in July) is already almost entirely apportioned to colleges which undertake to admit 119 additional male students and 150 additional female students by next Christmas.

There is a grant of £1000 to the diocese of Antigua to restore churches and schools ruined in the late disastrous hurricane. But the most interesting operations in this department are the grants to Rupert's Land and Calcutta. The society has entered upon the work by a grant of £6000.

Nor is the society less active in its work of the circulation of books at home. It is clear from the report that the various committees are fully alive to the necessity which the spread of education and the diffusion of cheap literature of a high class creates for an improvement, not, indeed, in the soundness and wholesomeness of their books, but in vigour and freshness of style, in range of subjects, in adaptation to the thoughts and questions of the day. The society has secured the services of such men as Professor Acland, Le Gros Clarke, and Bentley for forthcoming books. The works sent forth under "the Christian Evidence" have been largely circulated, and have in many cases reached second editions.

The whole amount of receipts from subscriptions, donations, and legacies is about £28,000. Of the 13,000 subscribers nearly half are clergy, so that the whole laity of the Church of England supply little more than 6500 subscribers.

The second report of the Royal Geographical Society on the Livingstone Relief Expedition has been issued. The report censures Lieutenant Dawson, who had charge of the expedition, but the Rev. C. New is specially acquitted of all blame. Lieutenant Dawson has promptly retaliated. He charges his judges with having distorted the facts of his defence, and repeats the allegation which has been so rife that Livingstone's professed friends were least anxious about relieving him.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There is a tradition that there was once a Dean of Durham who was accustomed to ride on a donkey in clerical robes so wide and long that nobody could ever ascertain where the Dean ended and the donkey began. Something akin to this continuity has occurred in reference to members of Parliament this year, for their outside utterances to their constituents in many instances followed so hard on the close of the Session that they might be said to have run into each other. Indeed, the members for Marylebone, who are always so effusive with their constituents, foregathered with them even before the prorogation had actually taken place. Possibly legislators were desirous of exhibiting themselves to their electors with all that honourable worn and weary aspect full upon them of which so much is heard at the end of every Session, and so little if any of which is observable by those who observe them. It is notable that, whereas Parliament separated on Aug. 10, on the 12th Mr. Mundella was, metaphorically speaking, exchanging embraces with his constituents at Sheffield, and pouring out a flood of eloquence and suggestion which had been pent up during a Session in which, however eager and earnest in attempts, he was not so prominent as he had hitherto been; while some legislation at which he tried his hand was engulfed in the pitiless surge which went over the greater part of private-member "bills." However, at Sheffield he may be supposed to have spoken to the country—of course, always anxious to hear his words of wisdom; and so he has had a sort of compensation.

When people heard that Mr. Lowe was in Scotland, many recollected a humorous saying of his, in one of his speeches, in which he spoke with a certain sympathy of the "Hyperboreans who lived behind the north wind;" and when it was known that he was going to Wick it was naturally imagined that he was on his way to visit the mythical folk and region in question. Whatever else may have been his motive for his journey into the north country, it is perhaps doubtful whether he was influenced by a desire to compensate himself for the very considerable reticence which characterised him during the Session—for he is no babbler, and seldom, if ever, speaks, except on some kind of compulsion. Notable was it how utterly devoid of the least rhetorical adornment was his speech in propounding the Budget. Possibly he approached his financial statement with a recollection of the yells of the match-girls last year, and was resolved, not even by a single sarcasm or sneer, to provoke hostility to his Budget. Who shall say how much restraint he put on himself to conceal the inward gibe which must inevitably have been called up in a mind like his when he was endued with the freedom of the borough of Wick, and had to talk of the honour and the pleasure, and all that, of receiving it. It may have been observed by some who read this particular speech that it was very much in the style and manner of Lord Palmerston, which implies that it was pointed and pungent, but with that touch of venom which is characteristic of Mr. Lowe suppressed. It has been amusing to note how people in Scotland have been lying in wait not for Mr. Lowe, but for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a possible intent which it is not necessary particularly to specify. At length, as he has got further south, he has been caught, and something tangible presented for his patronage, and the Fifeshire folk have absolutely got from him a slippery half-promise that he will think about a little matter of a harbour at Anstruther, which wants some cossetting by the State; and and it is to be noted that he absolutely did not say, No—a monosyllable with which he is largely endowed.

Those who care to follow public men in their vacation wanderings must have been struck, not long since, by a tremendous and continuous flourish of trumpets which was made in the journals about a speech of Lord Frederick Cavendish, delivered at some quiet place in Yorkshire. There were dissertations on the deliverance which implied that an oracle had spoken; and if any of those who are familiar with his Parliamentary position were surprised at the high place which Lord Frederick had attained, none of them, probably, were more astonished than the noble Lord himself. Of course, the reason of this political elevation is not far to seek; the fact being that Lord Frederick is now chief private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and by a forced implication he was taken to have been speaking the Premier's mind, which was curiously unlikely, for two reasons—firstly, because private secretaries are not the chosen depositaries of the policy of Prime Ministers for the purpose of declaring it to the world; and, secondly, because if in this instance Lord Frederick Cavendish assumed that he knew Mr. Gladstone's mind on the day that he left town, there was not the least certainty that he was declaring its actual state the next day in Yorkshire. The newly-elected member for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Mr. W. S. Stanhope, who took his seat in the penultimate weeks of the Session, has used the earliest opportunity of presenting himself before his constituents, while the legislative aroma was fresh, though light upon him. Of course he had not much to say of his experience, though he could have said that he had been assiduous in his attendance in the House, and seemed, with a sort of nervous air, to be studying its ways and peculiarities.

A fearful rumour was going about a short while ago, to the effect that the electors of Perth intended to give Mr. Arthur Kinnaird notice to quit. Probably the constituents of the "fair city" are not aware of the loss that would be inflicted on the House by the dismissal of their delightful member. Do they know how he revives the drooping spirits of legislators at hours in the morning when the chronicles of proceedings are perforce silent? Are they conscious how he blurs out sage aphorisms with a certain geniality which produces peals of laughter? Are they aware that his advent during those capricious hours has become an institution in the House, and are they ignorant of the constant cogent advice on policy general and particular which he vouchsafes to the Prime Minister at those witching moments, and which are received by Mr. Gladstone with so much mirthful unction? Happily, the electors of Perth, if they are not aware of all this, have once more recognised other merits in their member, possibly within their own special knowledge, his appearance before them has dissipated all the false talk of disaffection; and, if he was for a moment doubted, faith in him has been justly restored, and there will be no drawback to those beaming sallies which have made him the very Yorick of the House—between two and three in the morning.

Mention may be made of the fact that Mr. Laird has been addressing those who may be called his subjects at Birkenhead, and it is to be observed that he was not eloquent on the question of the Alabama claims. It is remarkable, also, that this honourable gentleman, who was always accustomed to take part in discussions on naval matters in the House, was wholly reticent during last Session, though controversies on those subjects were frequent. Neither was his voice heard when the negotiations and the prospect of the Washington Treaty was so often brought forward, and in regard to which so much anxiety was exhibited by the House, although it may reasonably be supposed that he, of all men, might have been able to give information on a matter which has cost this country three millions and a quarter.

The Extra Supplement.

"GOING HOME."

The female industry of gleaning in the abundant corn-field has been made a frequent theme of poets and other artists, who have invested it with a tender sentimental grace. Mr. J. J. Hill, in the picture of which a representation is now given in our Colour-Printed Engraving, has represented a scene connected with this well-approved subject. The figures of the young woman and the child, returning from their allowed and customary pursuit of chance pickings in the days of harvest, have a pleasing air of healthy vigour, and the woman is decidedly handsome. What may be her country and her nation we are not exactly prepared to state, for neither her features nor her dress can be identified with those of the ordinary Scottish peasant; and in Southern Europe, where such a face, with such gold-tinged brown hair, might possibly be found, she would not be likely to go barefoot. Her beauty and the interest of her situation will be considered not the less charming if she is supposed to belong to the land of ideal romance. We hope that she has gathered enough to reward her easy toil, and that she will not have too much trouble with the tired little one before they reach the cottage.

MR. LOWE ON EDUCATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer paid a visit to Anstruther, Fife, on Monday, and inspected the harbour works which are in progress there.

An address was presented to him at a public meeting in the Townhall. In reply to this Mr. Lowe said he had that morning received news which might possibly have impaired the equanimity of his temper, but the fact was it had been a little discounted. He had known it for a fortnight, so that he had had time to reconcile his mind to it. Without entering into political questions, he claimed for the Government that, whether successful or unsuccessful, whether popular or unpopular, impartial posterity will say of them at least that they were earnest and honest in their desire to do what they could for the good of the country; that, whether their labours had been well directed or not, they had neither spared them nor themselves, and that their faults had proceeded from an excess of zeal and their wish to get more work out of Parliament and more work out of themselves than it was possible to do. He only hoped that of the Governments which shall follow they would have to record the same blame, and no worse blame than that.

Alluding the Scotch Education Act, he pointed out that the primary object of a State education, supported in part by the State funds and administered by public bodies, is the education of the poor. It would be attained in a great measure in Scotland, and, in addition to the education of the poor, they would be also able in the primary schools to give an education in higher subjects than those which are adapted merely to the education of the poor, and that out of those schools will come many men who will distinguish themselves in life, and very likely reach a high position. He wished to point out that in the exercise of the duties they might have to discharge as members of school boards and in other capacities, the primary duty of those who would have to administer the funds publicly and locally raised from rates or the taxation of the country, is to look to the education of the poor; and if cases should ever occur in any way in which the two are found to be irreconcilable with each other, the undoubted duty of those who administer education is to look after the education of the poor first and to the encouragement of proficiency in higher subjects. Individual circumstances are quite a secondary matter. Unless the State took compassion on the children of the poor, whose parents are not always aware of the value of the education they reject for their children—unless the State acts as a parent—there is no other refuge for them. They must grow up in ignorance, and probably in vice.

Sir Robert Anstruther, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of the county, took part in the proceedings.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

At Carlton, near Nottingham, on Monday, the Earl of Carnarvon laid the foundation-stone of a working men's club, and afterwards made a speech on the subject.

He understood that in the club the foundation-stone of which he had just laid they would have all the principal elements and characteristics which the London clubs possessed. They would have food for the mind and food for the body. He hoped before very long there would be a very good library formed within its walls, as books were now very cheap. He hoped there would also be the leading periodicals and newspapers, for in nothing had there been a greater improvement than in the periodical literature of the time.

There would be refreshment also for the body—not only tea and coffee, but there would be facilities to have good wholesome English beer. He was a great advocate for good English beer, and thought there was nothing better and more truly English altogether. He had ventured to say that he hoped tobacco would not be excluded. There were very many excellent persons who found fault with smoking, and said it was a terrible vice, and led to drinking and all other abominations. He was not one of those; he believed on the contrary, as Shakespeare said of wine, that "it was a good creature if it was well used," and so he thought of the tobacco-pipe. They were told it was a slow poison. He answered that it must be a very slow poison indeed, because some of his oldest and best friends had smoked all their lives, and were as well and hearty as ever they were. The doctors told us that, while tobacco was more extensively used than ever before, there was a steady marked increase in the average length of life. He rejoiced, therefore, that those who wished might use tobacco in that club.

The success or failure of the club would depend upon the working men who had the management of it, and upon them alone. It simply depended upon moderation, good sense, and the exercise of real English qualities to ensure success. He looked upon this work with great satisfaction, because he felt that in such an act as they had done that day they had, so to speak, knitted a fresh bond of union between different classes. The real friendship of different classes depended upon solid interests. Those solid interests were those substantial bricks which build up the wall of national concord. But a wall, they knew, did not stand of itself, and it was those little acts of goodwill and mutual sympathy, such as they had performed that day, that made the mortar or cement that held those large walls together.

Educational endowments in Scotland are to be subjected to investigation by a Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Advocate, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, and four other gentlemen. The course of study, as well as the administration of the funds, will fall within the compass of this inquiry.



THE THREE EMPERORS AT BERLIN: ARRIVAL AT THE BANQUET IN THE WHITE HALL OF THE OLD PALACE.



NEW BOOKS.

AMONGST THE MUSES.

A poet climbs Parnassus, a versifier climbs Scottish mountains, and pours forth such strains as are to be found in *Lays of the Highlands and Islands*, by John Stuart Blackie (Strahan and Co.). The author is a somewhat celebrated Professor of Greek, and a more or less successful translator of masterpieces originally written in the Greek language. He has, therefore, a taste cultivated in the best school; a vocabulary of extensive range; a command, acquired by familiarity with unexceptionable models, of happily-chosen epithets or happily-compounded words; a philological knowledge which enables him to express himself in quaint, erudite, and uncommon terms which have the effect of novelty and originality; he has, also, a genial and sympathetic spirit; a mind ever tending towards, if it fail to actually grasp, the lofty and the beautiful; an eloquence rather hearty than refined; a piety of the manly, independent sort; and he has an eye and a hand which observation and practice have trained to the arrangement and manipulation of metre. Nothing comes amiss to him—epic poem or lyric lay, jovial song or tender sonnet. Moreover, he is intensely patriotic; and there are many worse sources than patriotism from which to draw inspiration. His ear, perhaps, is occasionally not very delicate; it is the ear, peradventure, of one to whom the stirring bagpipes are sweeter music than the lyre of fabulous Orpheus or than the sound of heavenly harpers harping with their harps. His muse is sturdy rather than elegant; leaves the winged Pegasus for her grander sisters; and seems to share his own acknowledged preference for pedestrian exercise. And yet his muse's motions are by no means ungraceful as, with the aid of scholarship instead of alpenstock, she reaches a noticeable point amongst the heights of verse. The author considers that his book is eminently suited for tourists, of whom he claims with good reason to be a rhyming brother. "Some forty years ago," he says, he "made a vow" that he would every year visit some new district of his native land. This vow he has conscientiously kept; and the localities he visited furnished him with a constant supply of themes for the songs which, in his capacity of a "mountain bird," it is his province and his delight to pour forth. Iona, Mull, Skye, Orkney, Shetland, Argyshire, Inverness-shire, Dumbartonshire, Ross-shire, Sutherlandshire, Caithness, Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, Arran—all are commemorated in the volume by some sort of metrical production, whether ballad, or sonnet, or psalm, or song, or appropriate meditation.

A vigorous description of "pig-sticking," closely and quite coherently followed by a speculation concerning the future state of departed dogs, serves as a novel and lively opening to *Ranolf and Amohia*, by Alfred Domett (Smith, Elder, and Co.), which is the title of "a South-Sea-day-dream" continued for a space of five-and-twenty cantos. It is a curious but a brilliant medley, in which the commonest doggerel is intermingled with really fine flights of poetry. It is like a jar filled with all kinds of flowers, common and rare, from the lowly dandelion to the most exquisite exotic. There is no system, and the reader will probably make free use of the freely-accorded permission to skip, but, on the other hand, will linger with wonder and pleasure over many a passage bearing the imprimatur of Phœbus Apollo. The metaphysics will, no doubt, be considered by the majority of honest folk a pill of unmanageable proportions or intolerable bitterness; but few will fail to be impressed with the poem's many beauties in other respects. It possesses warmth, colour, and luxuriance worthy of the clime wherein the dream was dreamed; it is pervaded by an appropriate air of semi-unreality; it is bright with gleams of a sunny fancy; it is sweet with the perfume of youthful love; it is melodious with the music extracted by one who seems to revel in metre and run riot with rhyme. The thin thread of romance which runs through the poem is easily picked out and rolled out on a separate reel. Amohia, whose name requires the accent to be placed on the last syllable but one, is the loveliest maid of the South Sea. Ranolf is a "thoughtful sea-boy," whose thoughtfulness is responsible for the metaphysics and theological interludes which will cause a certain class of readers to use bad language. Ranolf, who was born "at the remote extreme of Britain's isle," naturally takes to the sea, and, having been shipwrecked on the coast of the country to which the lovely Amohia belongs, has the sense to spend a few months in learning the lingo of the natives, so that when it falls to his happy lot to rescue her (with nothing on, it is to be feared, but her beauty) from the hands of some ruffians, he is able to understand her in the first canto with an ease which creates some astonishment until you come to the brief explanation given at the end of the fourth. It is scarcely necessary to remark that this is a case of love at first sight. There is the usual want of smoothness in the course of true love, so that the poet has ample opportunity, admirably used, for the exercise of his descriptive, narrative, and imaginative powers; but at last, aboard of a vessel of refuge,

The husband-lover and the lover-wife
Dipped down into the chequered deep of life.

It is rather hard on the public that they must become inoculated with musical enthusiasm before they can hope to properly appreciate the deep meaning which lies latent in *Rheingold: a Romantic Legend, in Eight Cantos*, by John Baldwin Fosbrooke (Provost and Co.). The author assures us that "the musical reader will more or less understand" him, "the unmusical reader will probably not;" so that, after so discouraging a statement, the task of perusing the volume is entered upon with a heavy heart. Nor does it tend to remove apprehension and to steady the nerves when you find that even in the order of publication the cart has, for reasons not given, got before the horse, and that "this present legend," though it is plainly marked No. 2, and though it "stands second" in a contemplated series of "metrical legends," has been "first published," and, should it meet with sufficient encouragement, will be promptly followed—if we may speak in the Irishman's style—by "its predecessor." Why the first canto should differ in metre from the rest of the legend is not to be accounted for on any perfectly satisfactory ground; but an imperfect explanation is afforded by the fact that it forms the prologue. Now, according to the author's account of the way in which he is moved to a poetical outburst, the fit appears to come upon him, and his fancies appear to be quickened within him, what time he listens to "the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Schubert, and all their great brethren;" and the aforesaid prologue, to say nothing of the other cantos, leads one to believe that not only the music, but the scenery, of "Der Freischütz" exercised over the poet some far-off kind of inspiration. There is no actual resemblance between the "metrical legend" and the well-known opera; but it seems as if the former owed to the latter some hazy kind of outline. The poet would fain be considered to have treated scenes and events in a picturesque and dramatic style; and his readers will not do him more than justice if they admit that his claims are so far established. They may even, without any severe strain upon their good-nature, carry their admissions to the extent of allowing that he has evidently working within him a poetical some-

thing suggestive of the true leaven; that he has aspirations of a high order; that he has a fancy which may, by careful cultivation and judicious pruning, be reduced from the exuberance of wild luxuriance to the limits of regulated fecundity; that he has the gift of investing what he has written with a certain antique grace and chivalrous romance specially required in the style of literature he has attempted, and that he has musical yearnings in his soul and musical expression at the nibs of his pen. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that his ear should deceive him to such a degree that "morn" and similar words are used as rhymes to "dawn" and similar words, not only sometimes, as if the practice were allowable, but almost invariably, as if it were a matter of course; he should have known that a vulgarity of the kind is admissible only in burlesque. It is a mistake, moreover, to mingle metaphysical speculations or illustrations relative to such abstruse problems as the origin of evil with "metrical legends," which, to be really effective, cannot be too simple and straightforward, relying for their fascination upon the nature of the story to be told, the changes of key in telling it, the halo of romance which is kept hovering about the characters, the skilful breaks and varieties in the versification, and the vividness with which the crowning catastrophe or the ultimate triumph is brought before the reader. A still greater mistake is it to juggle, as our author has juggled, with forms of speech and ordinary construction, so that many a stanza looks like an ingenious grammatical puzzle contrived by some petty-minded examiner for the bewilderment of candidates at a competitive examination. For the story itself.—Rheingold, or Goldenlocks, named from her hair after the "golden Rhine" (as veraciously so called, perhaps, as we speak of the "silver Thames"), is the daughter of a far from saintly knight, the fortunes of whose house are interwoven somehow with those of a certain "white fawn," which she, regardless of predicted judgments, bids one of her desperate lovers pursue and slay. The lover obeys to the best of his ability, and the fawn, so far as it is mortal, is slain; heaven and earth, with thunderstorms and the usual concomitants, protest; Rheingold, as well as her daring lover, has to pay a heavy penalty for the atrocious deed, and is last seen riding on a phantom-fawn away into infinite space, whilst thunders roll above her "maidenhead," the winds howl out an unintelligible story, and her golden locks floating wildly over her shoulders seem to light up the storm with glory.

The singular conviction, alluded to in the preceding notice, touching the legitimacy of a rhyming alliance between "morn" and "dawn" is painfully apparent also (v. p. 14) in *The Story of Pomona and other Poems*, by Aristyllus Hazel (Harrison and Sons). In this case, however, the author so boldly proclaims his general lawlessness that he would, no doubt, laugh at the idea of any restriction being placed upon his rhymes. "Like many favourite children," he says, "Pomona is perhaps more calculated to please her parent than to enlist the affections of new acquaintances: she will be found wayward in language, and independent of any fixed laws, inclining to the idea that verse is but an easy-going vehicle, wherein thought may take the air, and must be constructed to meet the necessities or fancies of the occasion and the weight or insignificance of the rider." This high-handed sort of proceeding is the more to be regretted because the author shows very considerable promise as a writer of verse. "Pomona" is full of idyllic freshness and rustic charms, at the same time that the author, as he proves by his higher flights of fancy, by the introduction of his more striking scenes, and by the greater solemnity of his measures in due season, does not forget that Vertumnus and Pomona took rank amongst the deities. He plays a better instrument than the rude pipe of the shepherd; and, though he pipes us a melodious tune amongst the gardens and the orchards where Galatea might have pelted her swain with fruit and flowers, he bears in mind that a higher strain is required by the affairs of the Olympians. In fact, amongst a great deal which is merely pretty and a little which is careless and slovenly, there are passages which are really fine.

With something of Keble's earnest piety and graceful manner of expression, there is nothing whatever to create a suspicion of imitation in *Stray Leaves*, by C. E. M. (Macmillan and Co.). There are just a small handful—a mere score of "leaves;" but they are for the most part so exquisitely sweet and delicate as to be quite a marvel of composition. They are worthy of being laid up carefully in the recesses of the heart and recalled to memory from time to time, just as people put by ferns, or mosses, or seaweeds amongst the leaves of books, and refer to them as occasion offers or humour prompts. Some of the "leaves" are of a tougher and rougher kind, if toughness and roughness, even by way of comparison, are qualities which can be so much as adverted to in a case where refinement and polish are never to seek. The impression which it is desirable to convey is that in "Sir Harry Vane," "Joseph Mazzini," and "The Tricolour in Naples," there is a stronger fibre than in the majority of the collection, which are themselves rather slight than fragile. The last "leaf" is called "The Squirrel and the Nightingale," and is a bright little fable of the old-fashioned kind, as welcome as sunshine after rain.

Hellas revives, though it be but faintly, and resumes her once familiar art of poetry; and to that resumption we are indebted for *The Songs of the Dawn*, by John D. Loverdo (Clayton and Co.). The volume commences with a poem addressed by M. Constantinides (a Greek poet not so well known, perhaps, as Homer or Sophocles in this country) to M. Loverdo, and is followed by an answer addressed by M. Loverdo to M. Constantinides; and from these two poetical epistles it is to be gathered that "the dawn" is figurative, and refers to the time when the Greeks—who, it appears, are not yet out of slavery—"with one heart shall arise and the Hellene shall hoist the flag with the cross, and the Turks shall tremble and fly like sheep which the wolves pursue," &c. The poems are of course written in the Greek character, and they are composed in the dialect familiar to the people of Zante (of which M. Loverdo is, it seems, a native) and, probably, to the Panhellenic public or employers of the vulgar tongue. They will be for the English reader who is acquainted either with ancient Greek only, or with both that and the modern Hellenic (as distinguished from Romaic), a very interesting philological study, which M. Loverdo, had he intended his book to promote such a purpose, might have assisted by adding a short glossary or commentary. The poems display more of skilful versification and intensity of feeling than originality of idea; unless, perhaps, in the case of "The Hunter's Death," where that ill-fated huntsman and lover comes to a sad end in a most unexpected and almost farcical manner. There is a translation of Moore's "Minstrel Boy;" it is a very literal rendering (so far as memory can be trusted), and an English reader, with some knowledge of ancient Greek, could, by comparing M. Loverdo's version with the original, without much difficulty follow the former and discover many peculiarities which would make his hair stand on end. It may be that there are misprints; for instance, the word for a sword is

surely spelt with a final "eta" when it is "paroxylon" and is feminine; and in the second line of the second stanza there is probably a "xi" instead of "psi," or else the dialect and spelling of Zante are utterly independent of Cocker.

To parents and guardians it were well to hint that they might find a book to please them in *Poems for my Little Friends*, by Minna Wolff (F. B. Kitto). The history of the little book is that the writer, "in teaching poems to the little ones," often "knew not exactly where to look for verses appropriate to their understanding," and so she wrote them herself, "in accordance with the character of each child they were intended for," and "the children learnt them easily, and found pleasure in discovering the truth of the words, or recollecting that such incidents really had happened to them." Some of the poems are worthy of Dr. Watts; some are considerably beyond the ambition and perhaps the reach of that celebrated divine; and a few are pitched rather above the elevation of children. "Three easy plays" have been added, not to instil a love of theatricals, but "as amusing exercises in elocution;" and they are enlivened "with simple airs and accompaniments on the piano." The moral tone is strictly according to the catechism; and respect and love for papa and of mamma, and affection between brothers and sisters, are inculcated strongly.

Amongst the collections which will go far towards wiping away from so-called religious poems the reproach of being not only dull and heavy, but sometimes absolutely unrhythmical and unreadable, must be included *The Knight of Intercession, and other Poems*, by S. J. Stone, M.A. (Rivingtons). Several of the poems have appeared at intervals during the last ten years, and either have or ought to have caused the author to be set high up beside the chiefest of those who have in modern times essayed to follow—at a long interval, no doubt—the example of David the son of Jesse and other ancient bards who attuned their harps to the highest and most solemn themes. The present publication contains the "hymn of thanksgiving for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," which is "given in full form as it was generally sung throughout the country;" and that peculiar feature will, no doubt, be considered an additional attraction.

A tendency to meditation and a love for music played in a sweet but plaintive minor key will enhance a reader's appreciation and enjoyment of at any rate the first volume out of however many may be devoted to *Flying from a Shadow*, by Frank Frankfort Moore (Smith, Elder, and Co.). This first volume of what is sub-entitled "a work of wanderings" has for its own special title "To Southern Seas," and abounds with melodious but somewhat mystical and melancholy emanations from heart and brain. To read them in a properly sympathetic frame of mind the reader should be seized with a yearning to leave the deceitful land (for the land is man's), push off into the open, truthful sea (for the sea is God's), though former poets call it treacherous, and bewail things in general by the pale moonlight. But a cheerful "robustious" man will hardly appreciate such poems; they are more suited for the thoughtful, if not the sad.

The Grampian Club, a society in London which aims at preserving the yet unpublished literary memorials of Scottish history, continues its patriotic work. The first volume of *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland*, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers (publishers, C. Griffin and Co.), will find a place in the library of many a dutiful and intelligent son of that country, who cherishes the fame of its deceased worthies. It gives a concise account of all the notable tombs and epitaphs, the cenotaphs, statues, and tablets, in the city and county of Edinburgh, and in the shires of Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark; that is to say, the whole south of Scotland, on this side of the Forth and Clyde. No country in the world, of equal population, has produced, within the last three centuries, so great a number of men illustrious by genius, conduct, and virtue; and nowhere do the frequent graves of the noble dead appeal more strongly to our love and veneration. The visitor to Edinburgh, indeed, may still wonder to find the resting-place of one of her greatest citizens, John Knox, trodden under the common pavement at the heels of King Charles II.'s horse, in the space between the Parliament House and St. Giles's Church, without a monument of any kind. The grave of George Buchanan, too, in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, has been treated with the same disgraceful neglect by successive generations of Scotchmen. They are talking just now, we observe, of a mythical effigy of King Robert Bruce to be erected on the Calton-hill; but they ought first to show decent regard for the mortal resting-places of the true sixteenth-century Reformers, whose resistance to Popery and a French Court was quite as important to the liberties of their country as the battle of Bannockburn. We commend Dr. Rogers for calling attention to these lamentable deficiencies in the list of Edinburgh city monuments; and we shall be glad to hear of any effort to make them good. The tercentenary of John Knox's death, which occurs in November of the present year, would be a fitting opportunity, in our judgment, to commence a subscription for erecting his statue, as near as possible to the actual site of his interment, in the ground that was formerly St. Giles's Churchyard; and if the mutual feuds of the Established Kirk, the Free Kirk, and the U.P. denomination would permit their leaders for once to agree in countenancing this proposal, with the consent of the Lord Provost and Bailies, the thing might soon be done. But leaving this matter to the feelings of the Scottish nation, irrespectively of theological differences, we have only to say that Dr. Rogers has performed his part, as a liberal and scholarly follower of "Old Mortality," with praiseworthy diligence and faithfulness. He has judiciously refrained from making comments that might have rendered his book less acceptable to persons of contrary opinions upon political or ecclesiastical questions; and the short biographical notices which accompany his descriptions of the tombs or other monuments, and his copy of the inscriptions upon them, are confined to an accurate record of names, facts, and dates. A second volume of this work is announced, to contain the account of the monuments in the northern part of Scotland.

Another contribution, furnished also by Dr. Rogers, to the materials for the study of national antiquities, is the edition he has lately prepared of Sir John Scot's *Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen* (W. Paterson, Edinburgh). Sir John Scot, laird of Tarvet, in Fife, which was called Scot's Tarvet or Scotstarvet, lived in the seventeenth century, and held some judicial and political offices, which he seems to have discharged with integrity, being a staunch friend to the King, but a defender of the Presbyterian Church. By his execution of the geographical survey of Scotland, by the foundation of a professorship at St. Andrew's University, and other munificent undertakings at his private expense, Scot of Scotstarvet, though described by one of his contemporaries as "a busy man in foul weather," merited the esteem of his countrymen. He was brother-in-law to Drummond of Hawthornden. He attained the age of eighty-four, and in his latest days wrote, but not for publication, this censorious commentary upon the

Lives of Scottish statesmen, during a hundred years, from the time of Queen Mary to that of Charles II., which he called "The Staggering State." Its personal anecdotes, which may or may not be capable of verification, are mostly of a scandalous character; but the curious book has its value, as illustrating the general condition of Scotland for several generations before and after the union of the crowns upon the head of our James I. It was first printed, in 1754, by Walter Goodall, some of whose notes Dr. Rogers has retained in the present edition.

In the way of zoology, and some allied themes belonging to the care of domesticated animals, several new books have lately come before us. *The Dogs of the British Islands* (Horace Cox, Strand) is a series of articles and letters which have appeared in the *Field*, and which are collected and edited by "Stonehenge," probably the highest authority upon such matters. *The Dog* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) is a compact treatise on the different canine varieties, by "Idstone," another well-known writer upon this subject. Either or both of these publications, which by no means conflict with each other's plan and pretensions, may be consulted with great advantage by the amateur of doggery, the habitual visitor to dog shows, or the keeper of dogs for his sport, his fancy, or the safety of his house. Both volumes are furnished with some correctly-drawn illustrations; those of "Idstone's" book are by Mr. George Earl. After these, it may seem cruel to notice a learned treatise on *Rabies and Hydrophobia* (Chapman and Hall), by Mr. George Fleming, President of the Veterinary Medical Society; but Mr. Fleming's work is one of much scientific and practical interest. The terrible disease in question, which destroys a few human lives in this country every year, and in the most painful manner, has baffled all attempts to find a cure, though it may not prove fatal in every case. The only remedy, or rather preservative, that can be relied upon is to remove the poison from the wound by washing and sucking, squeezing, burning, or cutting, immediately after the bite is inflicted. It is a peculiarly distressing circumstance of this malady that it may lie dormant two or three months before the violent symptoms appear, so that the unhappy patient is kept in a dreadful uncertainty about his condition. Mr. Fleming proposes a code of preventive regulations, which should be considered by the Medical Officer of Government, with a view to legislative action. He does not advocate the system of indiscriminate muzzling, but dogs should be more strictly looked after. The plan of blunting the foreteeth might in some cases be resorted to.

A book on *Cattle, Sheep, and Deer*, by Dr. Duncan Forbes Macdonald (Steel and Jones, Spring-gardens), is likely to be valuable and serviceable, especially to Highland agriculturists or Highland game-preservers, for it comprises a chapter on grouse. The author is not only a farmer and a sportsman, but a scientific engineer, who has been engaged in various important Scottish works of land improvement, and he has properly dedicated his volume to the Duke of Sutherland, one of the greatest promoters of such useful undertakings. The subjects here discussed are both agreeable and profitable; but the fortunate owners of rural estates will be most readily disposed to receive the practical information contained in this book.

A delightful part of natural history, the descriptive classification of birds, is taught in several different contemporary publications. One of the most complete, in a concise form and popular style, is a small volume called *The Natural History of Birds*, by Professor T. Rymer Jones, of King's College and the Royal Institution (published by F. Warne and Co.). It follows the arrangement proposed by Mr. G. R. Gray, which has been adopted for the ornithological collection in the British Museum. This handy book, which is illustrated with 220 woodcuts, forms a convenient and instructive guide to examine that collection. Professor Rymer Jones is also the editor of *Cassell's Book of Birds*, compiled from the work of Dr. Brehm, and published in serial parts, with fine coloured plates and 400 engravings. The fourth and last volume of Messrs. Cassell's publication is now in course of being issued. At the same time, Mr. Van Voorst is publishing, in monthly parts, an original translation, by Mr. H. M. Labouchere and Mr. W. Jesse, of Dr. Brehm's *Bird Life*, which is certainly to be preferred by the more exact student. No book on the subject is of higher authority, or better designed to make it familiarly and correctly known. Each part of *Bird Life* has a tinted lithographic frontispiece; six parts have now been issued, each at the price of half a crown. A *Natural History of the Smaller British Birds*, by H. G. Adams (publisher, H. E. Knox), is particularly well adapted for young readers; it comes out in sixpenny parts. There is also, of the more important and costly publications upon ornithology, Mr. J. G. Keulemans' *Natural History of Cage Birds*, in five-shilling monthly parts (Van Voorst), each part of which is adorned with six beautiful coloured plates, drawn and lithographed by the author. It will be admitted that the feathered race, as well as the dogs, cattle, sheep, and deer, find a sufficient number of competent narrators and delineators to give account of their features and habits. Here, too, is the place to mention *Wake Robin*, by John Burroughs (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), a pleasant American book of intelligent talk about the birds of the Northern States. But, after all, the best effect of such books will be to send the reader out into the woods, disposed and prepared to learn of Nature by actual observation.

The same remark must accompany our approving notice of *Half-Hours at the Seaside*, by J. E. Taylor (R. Hardwicke), which is a good handbook for a stroll along the beach, or among the seaweed upon the rocks, telling simply and briefly that which one wishes to know of the structure and life of marine animals. Another little book, dealing with the same theme, is called *Life Beneath the Waves* (Tinsley Brothers); this includes a description of the new Brighton Aquarium. *The Sea and its Wonders*, by the Misses Kirby (T. Nelson and Sons), is a companion volume to "The World at Home," and is very suitable for the reading of boys and girls.

Entomology, likewise, has its due share of literary provision in these days. A translation of *The Insect World*, by the omniscient and versatile Louis Figuier, is edited by Dr. P. Martin Duncan, Professor of King's College, London, whose very interesting work on the *Transformations of Insects* lately came before us (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin). We have already spoken of *Insects at Home*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Longmans), which is a volume full of information, conveyed in a pleasing manner, about the wonderful shapes and ways of the tiniest living creatures.

The Preston election yesterday week resulted in the return of Mr. Holker, Q.C., the Conservative candidate. The figures were—For Mr. Holker, 4542; for Major German, 3824.

Captain Sim, R.E., one of the inspectors of science and art schools, has reported to the department at South Kensington that out of twenty-six students who presented themselves for examination at Dudley, one candidate had lost his right arm, and wrote with the left hand, while another young man had lost both arms, and worked his pen with his mouth.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

TREMAINE and Others.—We hope to give the first list of those who have solved the Knight's Tour No. XIII. next week, together with a list of the correct solvers of Problem No. 1490.

DR. GOLD.—Though not all of equal excellence, they are all good. The best to our mind are Nos. 3, 5, and the corrected 6. These are marked for early insertion.

V. GORZIAS.—We cannot at the moment remember the Problem you mention. It shall be inquired for.

R. B. WORMALD.—Will you be good enough to send your solution of No. IV? The other positions have their solutions on the reverse of the diagram; this has none.

KNIGHT OF SNOWDON.—The tourney for the championship of the Glasgow Chess Club, which began a year ago, was finished last week. The winner is Mr. John Jenkins.

*Want of space compels us still to defer the answers to very many correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1489.

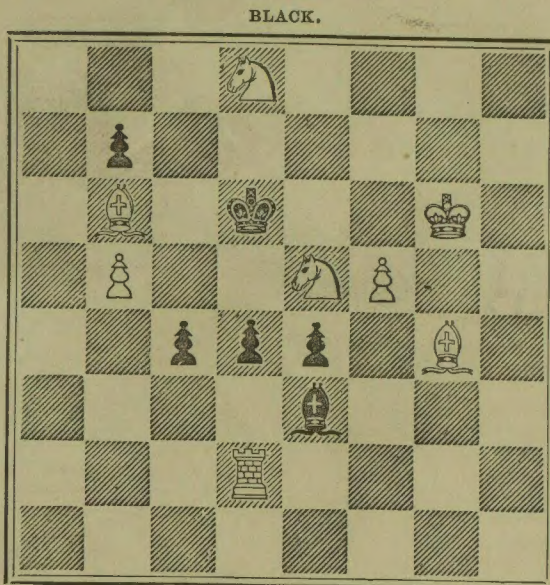
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K R 8th P to Q 5th but no one by which he can defer the mate.
Black has a choice of defensive moves, 2. Q to Q Kt 7th. Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1490.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to K Kt sq Any move 2. Q or Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM No. 1491.

By Mr. J. JENKINS, of Glasgow.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Game between Messrs. WISKER and ZUKERTORT, in the Handicap Tourney.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. Z.)
1. P to K B 4th P to K 4th
2. P takes P P to Q 3rd
3. P takes P B takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K R 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd Kt to K Kt 5th
6. P to Q B 3rd
This prevents the second player taking the K R Pawn; for if—
7. Q to Q R 4th (ch) Kt or B takes P
8. Q to K 4th (ch) P or Piece interposes
and thus wins a Piece.
9. Q to Q R 4th Castles
10. Kt to Q R 3rd Q to K sq
11. Kt to Q B 4th P to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to Q B 4th
An error, in our opinion, which ought to have cost the game.
13. P to Q Kt 4th would not have been prudent, because the other side could have taken the Bishop with his Knight. The move in the text appears to be a very good one.
14. P to Q 4th B to K 2nd
By taking the Q Pawn with his Knight Mr. Zukertort could have obtained a very attacking position; but in a game of such importance it was right not to risk the loss of a Piece. What surprises us is that he did not adopt the obvious course of attacking the adverse Queen and Knight with the Pawn. That line of play was of course seen and analysed by both parties, and they may have discovered an objection to it which we have overlooked. To us it appears a safe and certain road to victory. For example:—
15. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q Kt 2nd
16. Q to Q B 2nd (best) P takes Kt
17. P takes B P takes Kt
18. Castles (best) P takes Kt
19. Q to K 4th P to Q Kt 2nd
20. Q takes B Kt to Q 6th (ch)
21. K moves R to Q Kt sq
22. With a winning position.
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THE THREE EMPERORS AT BERLIN: MILITARY MANŒUVRES NEAR SPANDAU—CAVALRY CROSSING THE PONTOON BRIDGE AT PICKELSDORF.



LEIGHTON, BROS.

GOING HOME.

FROM A PAINTING BY J. J. BILL.